FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

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CEMA LEGAL MATTERS SESSION ENDS IN SOFIA

AU022015 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)--The session of representatives of the CEMA member-countries on legal matters ended here today. In this 18th sitting took part Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. In compliance with the agreement maintained by the CMEA and the Yugoslav Government, a Yugoslav delegation also attended the session.

In the course of five days tasks proceeding from the CMEA sessions' decisions and from the decisions of the CMEA Executive Committee have been discussed. Measures for their materialization were outlined.

The session prepared a draft of the legal statue, privileges and immunity of the inter-state economic organizations within the CMEA framework for cooperation in different spheres of economy, science and technology. Legal questions pertaining to the conditions of work for employees of the international economic corporations of the member-countries were also considered. Questions concerning the improvement of the legal basis of co-operation were touched on.

A plan on the 1980-1981 period was approved.

CEMA CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

LD022236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, November 2 (TANJUG)--A conference between the chambers of commerce of the COMECON countries and the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia ended in Dubrovnik today with the signing of a protocol on mutural cooperation. The protocol assesses cooperation to date as very successful and envisages that it will acquire greater importance in future not only in the spheres of inter-chamber activity, but primarily in the sphere of economic cooperation.

During the conference the delegations exchanged experience in cooperation on furthering work and mutural relations of chambers of the COMECON countries and Yugoslavia to date. The advancement of industrial and other cooperation, specialisation, raising of the level of technology and the quality of products for export, and the furthering of the activity of the chambers were also discussed.

The delegations of the COMECON member-countries chambers of commerce and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber devoted special attention to the increase of commodity exchange which the Yugoslav representative stressed, is strengthening continually. The commodity exchange in the past 19 years has increased six fold. The commodity exchange this year is to reach about 5.5 billion dollars.

The next, 20th conference of the COMECON member countries chambers of commerce and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber is scheduled to be held in Romania in 1980.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY CONFERENCE--The 3-day CEMA conference on social security matters, which took place in Sofia, ended on 31 October. The participants discussed improving certain areas of social security and exchanging information in the future on this area of social life. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU]

GREEK TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS, PROTOCOL SIGNING

AU062030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece, led by Minister of Commerce Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, arrived in our country today. The delegation will hold talks and sign the protocol on goods exchange for 1980 between the two countries.

Meeting the delegation at Rinas Airport were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others. Also meeting the delegation were Konstandinos Politis, ambassador of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, together with other embassy staff members.

This afternoon Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, received the Greek government trade delegation. During the meeting views were exchanged on further developing trade between the two countries.

Trade Protocol for 1980

AU062204 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The protocol on goods exchange for 1980 was signed in Tirana today between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Greece. Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol for Albania and Commerce Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos signed for Greece. Attending the signing ceremony were Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade, and members of both delegations. Konstandinos Politis, ambassador of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Greek Ambassador's Luncheon

AU062206 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Konstandinos Politis, ambassador of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a luncheon (?today) on the occasion of the visit of the Greek government trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos. Attending were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

Dinner for Greek Delegation

AU062205 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, tonight hosted a dinner at Hotel Dajti in honor of the Greek government trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos. Attending were Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Myrteza Sindimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; and members of both delegations.

SFRY ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD061144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tirana--Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has paid a farewell call on Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania. They noted the good development of relations between the two countries, especially in the field of trade and scientific-cultural exchange.

Minister Nase also gave a farewell luncheon in honor of Ambassador Lipkovski which was attended by, among others, Javer Malo, chairman of the Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.

SESSION ON SOCIALIST LEGISLATION HELD IN ELBASAN

AU052017 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The Party Committee of Elbasan District recently organized a scientific session on the subject "Let us Improve the Standard of Work for Comprehending Socialist Legislation." Attending were cadres and workers from work and production centers, party-state personnel and cadres of mass organizations of Elbasan District. Aranit Cela, chairman of the Supreme Court of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present. Fatmir Selita, secretary of the Elbasan District Party Committee, delivered the main report.

The participants then heard eight reports on such subjects as the struggle against alien manifestations as aspects of the class struggle; problems in consolidating the socialist family; marriage; inculcation of correct concepts reagarding socialist property and its protection and administration; further improvement of the role of people's courts of villages, cities and residential quarters, and so forth.

Piro Kondi, first secretary of the Elbasan District Party Committee, also addressed the session.

FIRST SECRETARIES ELECTED AT DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCES

AU272000 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian in its 2-23 October issues carries a number of reports on district-level party conferences. The reports also include the names of those who have been elected or reelected to positions as district party committee first secretaries as follows: Korce District--Enver Halili; Kukes District --Ali Doc; Berat District--Mine Guri; Skrapar District--Myzafer Sulejmani; Fier District--Naunka Bozo; Lushnja District--Lenka Cuko; Tropoje District--Faik Kopoci; Durres District--Mihallaq Zicishti; Vlore District--Sulejman Baholli; Shkoder District--Muhd Asllani; Elbasan District--Pirro Kondi; Gjirokaster District--Sihat Tozaj; and Tirana District--Gaqo Nesho.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT LUNCHEON--The leadership of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union hosted a luncheon in Berat on 4 November following the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the First Congress of the Antifascist Union of Albanian Women. Attending were former delegates to that forum, leading officials and activists of women's organizations from various districts and other guests. Also attending were Hekuran Isai and Rita Marko, Politburo members; Lenka Cuko, Politburo candidate member; Vito Kapo, chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Sofia Ceremony

AU061120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 6 November on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wreaths were laid at the Sofia monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drzha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, and Nacho Papazov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and members of the USSR Embassy also attended the ceremony.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the National Assembly, the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and public and mass organizations.

Takov Speech

AU062000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Speech by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, at October Revolution anniversary meeting in Sofia on 6 November--live]

[Summary] The Soviet Union paid dearly for its victory in World War II--more than 1,700 towns and 70,000 villages were destroyed. That was the price that gave the Soviet Union the right to be the standard-bearer in the struggle for world peace and for social progress. The peoples in the world continue to be grateful to the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Army, which has brought only freedom and well-being to the people. "Today the Soviet Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries are powerful guardians and steady mainstays of world peace and world socialism. [applause] Comrades, the workers class and the working people welcomed with great joy the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution." The Bulgarian people have registered great successes on the path to developing modern industry and agriculture. It is the most worthy manifestation of Bulgaria as a result of the Great October Revolution.

"Comrades, the emergence of the world socialist system, invariably linked with the victories of the Soviet people during the Great Fatherland War, is a further great contribution by Marxism-Leninism, a further continuation and development of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Today the socialist community is a powerful factor which determines the (?most important event) of our times--the invincible political, economic and military power, the unbreakable, steady and consistent defender of the [words indistinct] Soviet values that have been cherished in the hearts and souls of the people throughout the centuries, a defender of world peace and progress. Real socialism, Comrade Zhivkov emphasized, is that (?factor) in history which has revolutionized the entire contemporary world."

The peoples of the socialist community had particularly strong economic development while exploitation and unemployment, the economic crisis and growing criminality are characteristic for the capitalist world. "In August 1979, there were 6,149,000 unemployed in the United States, 2.5 million of whom were young people. The situation is similar in other advanced capitalist countries." In that respect the picture in the socialist countries is entirely different. Colonial oppression and tyranny have turned huge masses of people into slaves. Those people who were liberated from capitalism and colonialism and undertook the path toward socialism have achieved great successes. Cuban, Ethiopian and Mozambique people are expected to liquidate the majority of their peoples' illiteracy.

The CPSU skillfully and consistently implement the Marxist-Leninist ideas and made the Soviet Union a vanguard of peace, progress, justice and the struggle for defending the basic rights of all peoples. "That is why, comrades, we, the Bulgarian communists, openly and consistently struggle against attempts from the right and left to blacken the name of the Soviet Union--against all manifestations of anti-Sovietism, regardless of where those manifestations (?come from). The attacks against the Soviet Union, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, are affecting us as much as anti-Bulgarian propaganda. In our opinion, to be a patriot in your socialist country today means being aware of the fact that the destiny of your country is linked with the existence and might of the fraternal socialist community of socialist countries and primarily the great Soviet Union. [applause] Comrades, fear of the great victorious march of socialism following World War II, fear of its influence on the awareness and destiny of the peoples has made imperialism begin the so-called cold war campaign." That made the socialist countries and the Soviet Union organize themselves and demonstrate great scientific-technical achievements in all spheres of life.

"The security of world peace became the most urgent need for each people and for each man. That is why the main essence of the USSR's and socialist countries' foreign policies is to strengthen and develop detente in relations among countries and peoples so that it can turn into a lasting and irreversible process."

The Soviet Union strives with all its efforts to secure world peace. "In 1979, the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union to curb the arms race were crowned by a major success--the signing of the USSR-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons. The peaceful world public noted with deep gratitude the constructive approach of the Soviet Union and its contribution as well as the contribution of the eminent peace strategist, Leonid Brezhnev, in signing the treaty. Similarly, the peoples energetically insist that the United States ratifies SALT II so that the treaty will enter into force as soon as possible. A further example of the love of peace of the Soviet Union and the world socialist community is demonstrated by the highly humane proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin. Those proposals and decisions, made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member countries, truly demonstrate how to break the stalemate in the long efforts to achieve military detente in Europe and throughout the world. But the greatest disappointment for the people who were happy with the peaceful prospects outlined by Comrade Brezhnev's speech is the conduct of certain leading circles in the West, which does not correspon with the notion of the statesman's wisdom, realism and commonsense, regardless of the clear declaration by Comrade Brezhnev. They continue talking about Soviet military supremacy and about Soviet threat. One can truly ask oneself, comrades, who is threatening whom? Is the Soviet Union threatening the West--the Soviet Union which has not only proposed to [word indistinct] and withdraw from the GDR 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other weapons? Those reactionary circles in the West, who have about 2,000 military bases encircling the Soviet Union and the socialist community, instead of accepting Comrade Brezhnev's reasonable proposals, are speeding up the preparations for storing new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the Western countries.

"They are actually directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and also threaten the European peoples themselves. The Soviet proposals have [words indistinct] the greatest human asset is involved. It refers to the destiny of mankind. They are practical and realistic steps along the path to a political and military detente, along the path that was outlined by Helsinki and SALT II. They are such clear and categorical steps that no erroneous explanations could conceal their indisputable and profoundly peace-loving essense from the peoples. The peoples and the world public more and more actively and insistently express the demand to the political leaders of the NATO member countries to do everything possible, remove all hindrances, follow the example of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact and undertake this most reliable path toward the further great cause of universal disarmament and of saving the people from a nuclear disaster. We are convinced that people in the West who think realistically are also aware of the danger which the arms race poses. More and more sober voices are being heard. The world is insisting that the leaders of the Western countries follow the example of the Soviet Union .

"Following the path of the struggle for peace, comrades, the great personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev to the formation of the present international relations becomes more and more clear. Now, when we celebrate the October Revolution anniversary, all honest people in the world, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarians express genuine thoughts and feelings of gratitude for the most eminent leader and statesman of our times, the continuer of the October cause, the cause of Lenin, the inspirer and strategist of detente, of the peaceful future of mankind, twice a Hero of Bulgaria--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

"Comrades, the BCP and the Bulgarian state are following an active course toward a constant strengthening of the might and cohesion of the Socialist community, the unity and influence of the international communist and workers movement. They are consistently struggling for peace and peaceful coexistence, for good-neighborliness and cooperation. The cornerstone of the BCP policy has always been and is to constantly strengthen and deepen the fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and with all Socialist countries. The new stage of development in Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the stage of all-round drawing closer together and of even closer cooperation, was outspokenly manifested in the general plan on specialization and production-sharing in the national economy between the two fraternal countries up to 1990, which was recently signed. Our party, loyal to proletarian internationalism, to the ideas and cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was always aided, is aiding and will aid to the best of its ability, the peoples struggling for freedom and independence and for building their new society. A bright manifestation of that policy and of such an international duty, which our party and state have demonstrated, were the visits of Comrade Todor Zhivkov as leader of a party-government delegation to Cuba Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia,the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and also in 1979--to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Socialist Bulgaria has become a center where representatives of the youngest generations of all continents attended the First Children's Assembly of Peace. The First International Children's Congress, unified by the inspiring slogan 'Unity, Creativity and Beauty,' made the people in the world again talk about the progress, culture and humanity of the Bulgarian people and of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria worthily contributes to the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world, primarily by persistently working for the strengthening of good-neighborliness and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula. Our striving, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, is to make the Balkan Peninsula become an area of lasting peace and stability and to live in an atmosphere of trust, mutual respect and close friendship with all our Balkan neighbors. [applause]

"Today we can note with gratitude that Bulgaria enjoys great respect, a respect which has never been so great in its 1,300-year history. It enjoys that respect because of its being a socialist country, an indivisible link in the socialist community, which is a further brilliant result of the only correct, wise and farsighted line of the BCP April policy. That respect is great and well-deserved because of the BCP's loyalty to the communist ideal and to the cause of the Great October Revolution."

We believe that we will achieve further successes in establishing world peace and all those successes we owe now to the ideas of the October Socialist Revolution.

YUGOSLAV COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA FOR TALKS

Talks With Vanchev

AU061447 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 6 (BTA)--Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, today met a Yugoslav delegation, headed by Mr. Ante Zelic, secretary of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The two ministers discussed the state of the communications links between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Stress was laid on the need of expanding cooperation in telephone communications, in radio, television, in the manufacture of equipment for telecommunications and the rapid transport of letters. Both sides expressed a wish for direct contacts between Bulgarian and Yugoslav institutes and organizations in designing and building new equipment and in increasing the number of telephone channels between Sofia and Belgrade. Questions connected with the rational utilization to space facilities for the needs of information and communications were looked into.

Meeting With Todorov

AU062006 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 6 (BTA)--A Yugoslav delegation led by Mr Ante Zelic, secretary of the Federal Transport and Communications Committee of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was on a visit to this country, November 4 through 6 of this year, at the invitation of Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport.

The heads of the two delegations discessed the possibilities for cooperation in the field of transportation of goods and passengers, and mapped out extra measures for developing bilateral contacts in road construction, railway connections and water transport. Stress was laid on the necessity for deepening cooperation in solving the trasnport problems between Bulgaria and Yugoslvaia. It was agreed to make further efforts for updating and reconstructing some kinds of transport. The two ministers expressed their readiness in the future too to dwell on matters connected with road designing in third countries. It was noted that there have been established seasonal road links between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, regular and seasonal coach lines opened, and railway lines which could be better used in the future, are being operated.

Today Mr Ante Zelic was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The ways and means for the quicker expanding of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of railway, motor and water transport, were discussed.

The guests from Yugoslavia had also meeting with Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, with whom they dwelt on problems of the automation of telephone connections, the applying of new techniques and further development of telecommunications.

During their stay in this country the guests were shown around some sites of transport and communications in Sofia and Plovdiv.

PAPERS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

AU290943 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

["Bulgaro-Turkish Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 29, (BTA)--"Bulgaria and Turkey are neighbouring countries and it is in our common interest to maintain friendly relations", writes today the RABOTNICHESKO DELO morninger in an editorial commentary. The paper point• out that Bulgaro-Turkish relations acquired a new content after the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and have particularly developed during the last fifteen years or so. The meetings of the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov with the leaders of Turkey give strong impetus to bilateral cooperation.

It is pointed out in the commentary that numerous treaties, agreements, conventions, etc. which settle relations in many fields have been signed between Bulgaria and Turkey. As particularly important the paper indicates the declaration on the principles of good-neighbourliness and cooperation signed in December 1975, as well as the coordinated guidelines for further development of economic cooperation, signed in May 1973.

Particularly fruitful are the ties in the economic sphere, RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes. Such forms of cooperation as the linking up of the power grids, industrial cooperation or the easing of the international road transport of passengers and goods are given as examples.

Articles in the OTECHESTVEN FRONT and TRUD papers, also devoted to Turkey's national day, recall the fact that the two countries have close or similar stands on many of the issues of modern international life. It is for this reason, the comments go on, that the development of Bulgaro-Turkish economic cooperation is in the interests of peace and detente not only in the Balkans but also in Europe and throughout the world.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN NOVEMBER

AU022012 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)--Mr Luis de Almeida Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, will pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria in the first half of November at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET ALGERIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Zhivkov Message

AU051029 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent Bendjedid Chadli, FLN secretary general and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, a most cordial greetings message on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The Bulgarian people, who supported the heroic struggle for national liberation of the freedom-loving Algerian people today sincerely rejoice at its remarkable successes and fundamental transformations, which are taking place in the political, economic and cultural areas and mark the road to progress and socialist orientation, the message reads.

Your country's consistently anti-imperialist policy as well as its active participation in the nonalined countries' movement and in the Arab peoples' struggle against the capitulation and separate deals are a serious contribution to the victorious march of mankind against imperialism, reaction and aggression.

The message also expresses confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and parties will further successfully develop and strengthen in all areas in the interest of the Bulgarian and Algerian peoples, and the interest of peace, progress and socialism.

Todorov Greeting

AU051031 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Algerian prime minister, on his country's national holiday.

His message also expresses confidence that the fruitful cooperation in various areas between the two friendly countries will further develop and strengthen in the interest of the Bulgarian and Algerian peoples and in the interest of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression, and for protecting world peace.

TODOR ZHIVKOV'S ACTIVITIES IN PERNIK REPORTED

AU032004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today visited the Pernik Okrug and attended the celebrations devoted to the 50th jubilee of Pernik city. After visiting some plants in the okrug, Todor Zhivkov attended a groundbreaking ceremony in connection with the building of a monument devoted to Georgi Dimitrov and conveyed greetings to the working people of the okrug on the successes they have achieved.

Following this, a meeting of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee Bureau with Comrade Todor Zhivkov was held. Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee, acquainted Todor Zhivkov with the socioeconomic successes of Pernik Okrug. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively assessed the work of the okrug party organization for improving the okrug party leadership.

"At the festive meeting held tonight at the cultural palace in Pernik in connection with the 50th jubilee of the city of Pernik, Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly appraised the Pernik working people's achievements in coal and metallurgical industries as well as in machinebuilding and construction. Todor Zhivkov also touched on certain points of the new economic mechanism and on the tasks facing the Bulgarian people. He also spoke about the creative policy of our country, a policy of peace, mutually beneficial cooperation and of good-neighborliness."

COORDINATION COUNCIL ON YIELD PROGRAMING FORMED

AU031534 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 3 (BTA)--Prompted by yesterday's decision to set up a coordination council on yield programming on the main farm crops in Bulgaria, today's KOOPERATIVNO SELO carries an article by Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union (NAIU), in which he explains its aims and tasks.

The article reads that the Coordination Council on Yield Programming will guide the complex research and implementation activity on plant-breeding in Bulgaria and that under the guidance of the NAIU it is called to aid the obtaining of extra millions of tons of grain and other farm produce.

The reason for the founding of the council is the need for the better coordination in the research fronts, the teams, in the working out of the engineering projects for the main farm crops, Mr Vasil Tsanov points out. This is why, he continues, one of the tasks of this organ is to appoint a working group which is to present a program for establishing the biological productivity of the ecological regions of this country up to the year 2000 through the materialization of the genetic limit of the varieties, hybrids and ecological reserves.

The NAIU chairman writes that another working group will deal with the problems of studying the practical and complex action of the factors affecting the yield-soil, variety, crop ensity, fertilization, soil tillage, weed and pest combating and irrigation.

The matters to be solved by the Coordination Council are also related to the utilization of modern dynamic models and methods for prognostication and control of the productive processes, with the raising of labour efficiency in agriculture, Mr Tsanov adds.

BRIEFS

BCP DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE--In implementing the protocol on cooperation between the BCP and FRELIMO a delegation of the BCP Central Committee left for the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is headed by Stanko Dimitrov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug Party Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 79 p 6 AU]

YORDANOV, MIKHAYLOV AT ARTS CELEBRATION--On 1 November Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov attended the festive celebration marking the closing of the Days of USSR Amateur Art in Bulgaria, which took place in Sofia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVANCE OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Husak, Strougal Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD061412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Today on the eve of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a remembrance ceremony was held at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague. A wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the National Front Central Committee was laid at the memorial to Soviet soldiers who lost their lives in the liberation of Czechoslovakia by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and the following members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; secretaries of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, and further representatives.

Members of the Soviet Embassy, headed by Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich, also paid homage to the memory of the glorious Soviet Army by laying wreaths, together with the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Aleksandr Rusanov, secretary of the Moskovkiy Obkom, senior representative of the Supreme Commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states with the Czechoslovak People's Army Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Others to pay homage to the memory of the fallen heroes included representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council, and the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic, leading officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army, forces of the Ministry of Interior and the people's militia, and representatives of party and state bodies and mass organizations from Prague and the Central Bohemian region.

After the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems our highest party and state representatives and representatives of the various delegations laid a wreath on the graves of Czech and Slovak Red Army men.

Ceremony in Bratislava

LD061416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution began in Bratislava today with a remembrance and wreath-laying ceremony at Slavin. A joint wreath from the Central Committee of the CPSL, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government was laid at the grave of Soviet heroes, killed during the liberation of Bratislava, by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee Ladislav Abraham, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova and Viliam Salgovic; members of the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee Bohus Travnicek and Michal Zozulak; Miloslav Boda, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission; representatives of political parties and mass organizations of the National Front.

## Prague Rally

AU061658 [Editorial Report AU] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech at 1445 GMT on 6 November begins carrying a live relay of the working people's rally marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from the Congress Palace in Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Repose in Prague.

At 1500 GMT, the party-government delegation led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, enters the hall and takes its place in the front row of the VIP dias arranged in the following order from left to right: Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Vasil Bilak, Vladimir Matskevich, the Soviet ambassador to the CSSR, Gustav Husak, Antonin Kapek, Lubomir Strougal, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Rusakov of the USSR-CSSR Friendship Society, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Miloslav Hruskovic, with other party-government officials, guests and officials of CSSR social and other organizations filling the second and third rows.

The rally opens with the CSSR and the USSR national anthems. At 1504 GMT, Kapek welcomes the participants in the rally and introduces the main speaker of the afternoon, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and secretary. Jakes starts speaking at 1507 GMT. During his 40-minute speech the camera is trained on the speaker, from time to time cutting to and panning the audience which is dressed informally in street clothes. A number of high-ranking CSSR and Soviet military officers can also be seen in the audience.

At 1555 GMT, the rally is addressed by Soviet Ambassador Matskevich who speaks for 25 minutes. At 1625 GMT the rally ends with the "Internationale."

## Soviet Ambassador's Address

LD071012 Prague CTK in English 2035 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Great October Socialist Revolution and the new socialist system born from it represent all the progressive created by the theory and revolutionary practice of generations, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich said at Tuesday's rally on the 62nd anniversary of the revolution. [sentence as received]

He spoke in detail about the successes scored by the Soviet people throughout the years, their sufferings in World War II, and their victory over fascism, and stressed that although mankind has experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there are still people who "speak about 'human rights' and vote for the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons... Is it not hypocrisy to speak about 'human rights' and at the same time to do everything to deprive people of the right to life?"

Vladimir Matskevich went on to say that the development and effective use of science and technology is an important sphere of competition and historic confrontation of socialism and capitalism. "In this competition, we have clear political, social and economic superiority which we can and must use with utmost efficiency." He denounced efforts of imperialism to militarize science; to turn the scientific-technological revolution into a military-technical revolution and make it subordinate to reactionary and aggressive aims irrespective of the interests of the major part of the population or even to its detriment.

Vladimir Matskevich went on to stress the historic significance of the ideas expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin in his speech on the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The speech confirmed the consistency of the Soviet foreign policy and justifiably criticized NATO attempts to launch another round of the arms race and to gain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty. The new Soviet initiative is fresh proof of Soviet effort for peace in the world. The first response to the proposals shows that they are correctly understood by all who hold European peace and security in esteem. On the other hand, the proposals do not suit those who intend to escalate the arms race in Europe, especially as regards medium-range nuclear missiles. There is only one way to solve this issue--to start talks. The Soviet Union is ready and all is now up to the Western states.

In another part of his speech, the Soviet ambassador stressed that the Czechoslovak working people have scored important successes in the development of economy, science and culture since February 1948 when they decided to embark upon the road of socialist construction. He added that experience in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations confirms that the decisive factor in the two countries' cooperation is the unity of their fraternal communist parties, the two states and their nations.

BORBA REPORTS DETAILS OF TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY

AU021658 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Prague--In 1980, the value of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia will reach $1.2 billion. This is envisaged in a protocol on commodity exchange and services between the two countries which was signed in Prague by Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Alois Hloch, deputy CSSR minister of foreign trade. Thus the value of all forms of economic cooperation will increase 15 percent compared with 1979 when, according to present estimates, the value of commodity exchange will be $1.05 billion.

Yugoslavia will export to Czechoslovakia products of the electrical engineering industry, agricultural and food products, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products, ferrous metals, bauxite, textiles and textile products, footwear and leather products, consumer goods and other things. A significant place in the Yugoslav exports will be taken by services (tourism, transit transport, building industry and the like). Our country will import from the CSSR, as is envisaged by the protocol, industrial machinery and equipment, rolled materials and other raw materials, automobiles, street cars, agricultural technology and other industrial goods.

In 1980, long-term production cooperation and specialization, agreements in the field of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, in the chemical industry and in agriculture will play an important role in the increased value of economic cooperation. These are the prerequisites, it is believed, to realize the 5-year program of economic cooperation between the two countries valued at $4.2 billion.

LENART, BEJDA ADDRESS SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

AU061800 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] Casta, CTK--A 2-day seminar of scientific workers and social scientists ended yesterday [31 October] in Casta. It was aimed at the fulfillment of tasks formulated in the uniform program of social sciences after the 15th CPCZ Congress and the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the sphere of social sciences.

The seminar was addressed by J. Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He underscored the urgent need to consistently fulfill the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress. In his extensive statement he concentrated on the party's economic policy in the present period and on the fulfillment of the strategic task of improving quality and raising efficiency of work in all spheres of our society's activities. He pointed out the need to make better and more effective use of the scientific-technical base, from the viewpoint of both present and future tasks in building the advanced socialist society. He particularly stressed that social sciences must participate more resolutely and energetically in solving the problems that are at the center of the party's attention and, together with our entire theoretical front, they must contribute more strikingly to a deepening and speeding up of the integration processes. V. Beuda, head of CPCZ Central Committee department, reported on the topical questions of the party's ideological work and on the conclusions of the Berlin conference of the secretaries of communist and workers parties in socialist countries.

CORRUPTION AMONG EXECUTIVES CITED

AU061642 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[F. Zdobina commentary in the column "Note:" "The Recalled and the Punished Ones"]

[Excerpts] The people's education is a complicated and demanding process, in which the value of an example is higher than anywhere else. Dozens, hundreds, even thousands of eyes are watching to see whether the executive-trustee is acting in the way he "preaches." No deviations from the norm can be concealed--they become all the more obvious and reprehensible, the higher the standards of social development become.

Deplorably, even here the rule has its exceptions. They were mentioned in the report submitted at the recent session of the Chamber of Nations by Comrade F. Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR's People's Control Committee. Upon examination, the committee found grave shortcomings in the handling of property in socialist ownership in the Tuzek enterprise (certain leading workers of the organization have already been recalled), it uncovered abuses of economic functions for private enrichment in the Agrostroj enterprise in Jicin (the deputy director was taken into custody and the enterprise director was punished for shortcomings in management and control, and several persons concealing themselves under the shield of the Cultural Club in Telo have been taken into custody for stealing and forbidden entrepeneurship. As is known, the director of the automobile factory in Mlada Boleslav and other executives of the enterprise have also been recalled.

None of those guilty of misdemeanors had any excuse. The party's Central Committee criticized, as far as back as November 1974, and with particular emphasis later, at its 11th session, the manifestations of bribery, enrichment, violations of state discipline and wheeling-dealing. It pointed out that those antisocial phenomena will not be tolerated. We do not intend to devote greater attention to the instances cited above than they merit. We refer to them only to learn from them, and to stress that the public agrees with severe punishments for those who abuse their function and that it itself has, time and again, provided the incentive for investigation.

BRIEFS

FIRE DAMAGE IN SLOVAKIA--During the three quarters of this year there were 978 fires in Slovakia, which caused damage totaling more than Kcs 47 million. The casualties were 28 people dead and 76 injured. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY HONECKER TO BULGARIA

AU060920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Communique on the 1-2 November visit to Bulgaria by a delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 1 and 2 November 1979.

A friendly meeting was held, attended on the part of the GDR by: Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman; Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Weiz, SED Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of science and technology; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of foreign affairs; Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Bulgarian People's Republic;

The People's Republic of Bulgaria was represented by: Stanko Torodov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Velcho Naydenov, member of the BCP Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the GDR.

I. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov informed one another about the fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the Eleventh BCP Congress. They noted with satisfaction that the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are successfully working for the further shaping of the developed socialist society under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

On behalf of the party and state leadership and of the people of the GDR, Erich Honecker highly valued the important achievements of the Bulgarian people which, under the leadership of the BCP, in the past 35 years of people's power has turned Bulgaria into a modern socialist state with a highly developed industry and an intensive agriculture. By its constant progress on the path of socialism as well as by its consistent and principled foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has made an essential contribution toward consolidating world peace and especially toward developing and strengthening the mutual understanding, the trust and the good-neighborly cooperation among the Balkan states.

Todor Zhivkov expressed the Bulgarian party and state leadership's and the entire Bulgarian people's high appreciation of the important successes of the GDR working people, which they have scored in all walks of social life under the leadership of the SED in the 30 years since the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. By its constant progress on the path of socialism and by its principled and consistent foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, the GDR has won broad recognition and a high prestige among the other countries and peoples.

The leading representatives of both party and state leaderships again underscored the great importance of the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries for the successful socialist development in the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [paragraph continues]

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue also in the future to actively contribute to the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact organization and of CEMA, to the consistent implementation of the comprehensive CEMA program for socialist economic integration, toward the implementation of the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries that is aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

II. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov expressed their deep satisfaction over the continuous and fruitful development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism. They highly appreciated the successful implementation of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed on 14 September 1977 in Sofia, which has ushered in a new, higher phase in the relations between the two countries and peoples and has mapped out the road of their further development in the coming decades.

The propelling force of the dynamic development of the relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in all fields is the tested fighting partnership between the SED and the BCP. Loyal to the legacy of the immortal sons of the German and the Bulgarian people, Ernst Thaelmann and Georgi Dimitrov, both fraternal parties are putting into practice the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, and are developing fruitful cooperation in all fields. A decisive role in the development of cooperation between the SED and the BCP, between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the coordination of their activities in the international arena, is played by the regular meetings of the leading representatives of both parties and states.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov stressed their satisfaction with the past development of the cooperation between the SED and the BCP as well as their firm resolve to further strengthen and develop it. They affirmed their firm resolve to further deepen their cooperation in politics, the economy, culture and ideology, to continuously raise its effectiveness in the interest of both sides, and to continue the exchange of experience and views on questions of the building of socialism.

The leading representatives of both parties and states paid special attention to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It was noted that the economic relations between the two countries continue to develop dynamically. The long-term trade agreement for the current 5-year period is being successfully implemented. At present 41 bilateral treaties on specialization and cooperation of production are in force.

A central role in the work of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, of the planning organs, ministries and economic organizations of the countries continues to be played by the implementation of the "Main Directions of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and for the Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the Period After 1980." Programs have been adopted for the cooperation in the fields of machine building, electrical engineering and electronics as well as for the utilization of energy resources. To deepen cooperation, a program was signed at the meeting for the further implementation and expansion of the "Main Directions...." It also contains selected key tasks of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period. Both sides will even more completely utilize the intensive factors of cooperation laid down in the "Main Directions...." It was mutually agreed to further increase the endeavors for specialization and cooperation of production as well as deliveries of metallurgical equipment, surface mining equipment, machine tools and automatic systems. The sides concurrently stressed the need for essentially deepening the cooperation relations in selected fields of electronics and especially in that of microelectronics and optoelectronics as well as in the field of chemistry.

Both sides are of the opinion that the work on completing the coordination of the economic plans for the 1981-85 period is one of the most important tasks at this stage. In this context agreement was reached to speed up the work on the opening of additional possibilities for the more complete satisfaction of both countries' requirements for important raw materials, semifinished products, machinery and equipment as well as of other finished goods. Thus the prerequisites will be created for the further dynamic development of the economic relations between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republicc for increasing the volume of the mutual goods exchange by 40-50 percent.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov stressed that the successful economic cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an important factor in strengthening and deepening the reciprocal relations between CEMA member states and contributes to fulfilling the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration as well as the long-term target programs of cooperation within CEMA.

Both sides underscored the common interest in systematically further developing the links between the state organs, enterprises and combines, scientific, cultural and educational institutions and social organizations as well as the direct contacts between bezirke, towns and working collectives. Thus an important contribution was made to further promoting the process of collaboration between the peoples of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, the process of their becoming better acquainted and of their drawing closer together.

III. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, discussed questions of the current international situation and expressed the full identity of their views.

The GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic are firmly determined together with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact organization to pursue an active and consistent policy for the consolidation of peace and of the security in the world and for the further implementation of international detente and its transformation into an all-comprehensive and irreversible process. They confirmed the need for supplementing political detente with military detente.

The leading representatives of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic appreciated the extraordinary great importance of the principled and constructive peace policy of the USSR and especially the outstanding personal contribution made to its implementation by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Both sides again reaffirmed that effective measures for curbing and halting the arms race and for real disarmament, are necessary and constitute the key problem in the struggle for insuring a lasting peace.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov underscored both countries' firm determination to actively contribute toward the implementation of the latest peace proposals by the Soviet Union, which were contained in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, of 6 October 1979 in Berlin. The Western countries are now called upon to answer with concrete steps the one-sided reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe on the part of the USSR and its readiness, in agreement with the other interested countries, to initiate additional measures for creating an atmosphere of security and trust, for lessening the danger of war in Europe and the whole world. Thus allowance would be made for the voices which even in NATO countries welcome the socialist states' readiness to reduce forces and military equipment, and who oppose the NATO council's plans to deploy new medium-range missiles in West Europe. With the implementation of NATO's intentions the process of detente would undoubtedly be seriously endangered.

They highly assessed the importance of consolidating international peace and security which is attached to the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, and underscored that the ratification of this treaty would constitute an important step to an effective containment of the arms race and that it would create more favorable conditions for disarmament.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov affirmed the full support of their state for the resolution proposed by the Soviet Union at the 34th UN General Assembly "on the impermissibility of hegemonism in international relations" as an important contribution to safeguarding the equality of rights, to promoting confidence among states and peoples, and to the deepening of detente.

The two sides expressed their firm determination to purposefully work for the implementation of the proposals of the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of November 1978 and of the communique of the Budapest session of their foreign ministers of May 1979.

They underscored the need to convene within shortest possible time a conference on a political level with the participation of all European states and of the United States and Canada. Such a conference would be the most suitable forum for deliberations on a vast complex of measures for military detente, for easing military confrontation as well as for reducing the armed forces and arms on the continent.

With every possible resolve the two sides oppose the attempts by the most aggressive NATO quarters to torpedo the detente policy, to justify their rearmament with the tale of an alleged threat from the East and to step up psychological war preparations. They denounce the NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria stressed the urgency of progress at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe and emphasize the constructive contribution made for this purpose by the socialist countries' proposals. They are convinced that progress is possible if the participating western states finally also adopt a realistic position.

The two representatives underscored the significance of a consistent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act for safeguarding a durable peace, for security and cooperation in Europe. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will make their constructive contribution to a successful preparation and organization of the Madrid meeting in 1980. They are ready to participate in all the initiatives which contribute to consolidating security on the European Continent.

The two sides affirmed the great significance of the treaties of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR and of the CSSR with the FRG as well as of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin of 1971, the strict observance of which constitutes an important prerequisite for peace, confidence and for good-neighborliness and beneficial cooperation in Europe.

They resolutely opposed the hegemonistic and great power chauvinistic policy of the Chinese leaders who are deeply hostile to the interests of socialism, of the peoples liberation struggle and of peace. At the same time they express the readiness of their countries to maintain with the PRC normal interstate relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR and the Bulgarian Peoples Republic will render also in the future internationalistic and solidaristic support to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against the hegemonistic and imperialistic pressure.

For peace and security in Southeast Asia, they resolutely endorse the full international recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as its admission on the basis of equal rights and cooperation in the international organizations.

The two sides support the Arab peoples in their struggle for a comprehensive, just and durable peace settlement in the Middle East. They emphatically advocate the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the assertion of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the establishment of a state of their own, and the independent existence and security of all states of that area.

At the same time they once more underscore that the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel has only exacerbated the situation in that area of the world and has caused new dangers for peace.

The representatives of both parties and states support the national liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They reaffirm the readiness of their countries to render comprehensive support to the Asian, African and Latin American national states in their struggle for independence and progress, for the remodeling of the international economic relations on a just, equal and democratic basis. The GDR and the Bulgarian Peoples Republic express their solidaristic affinity with the young national states of socialist orientation and development which are making an essential contribution to the cause of peace and progress.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov appreciated the positive results of the summit conference of nonalined states in Havana which has once more reaffirmed that the movement of nonalinement constitutes a significant factor in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, for disarmament and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid.

IV. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, conducted an exchange of views on topical questions related to the international communist and workers movement. They noted in agreement that the action unity of the communist and workers parties is being more and more consolidated and exerts an increasing influence on the world situation.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the SED and the BCP will also in the future work for the consolidation of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement. They underscore the vital force of the documents of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties of 1976 as well as their determination to contribute to the uniform struggle of all the anti-imperialist, democratic forces for the consolidation of peace and socialism.

The friendly meeting of the leading representatives of the GDR and Bulgarian Peoples Republic took place in a cordial fraternal atmosphere and once more reaffirmed the full agreement on all the problems discussed.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SEVENTH PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS

AU021602 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 79 p 1-2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee in a greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, conveyed cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the Seventh Congress of the Peruvian Communist Party in Lima.

The message emphasized:

"The communists of the GDR are following with great interest and solidary affinity the efforts of our fraternal Peruvian party, of all progressive forces of your country for the defense of the achievements of the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchist struggle.

"In these struggles, your party has proven its worth as a spearhead of the Peruvian workers class and working people. The experience of your struggle confirms that the unity of action of the workers class and a consolidated alliance of the democratic and patriotic forces are fundamental prerequisites for a progressive social alternative.

"The SED values the internationalist attitude of the Peruvian communists in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, for the further anti-imperialist cooperation among communist and workers parties, among all progressive forces.

"We note with satisfaction that our parties are firmly linked by the joint Marxist-Leninist ideology, by close, fraternal relations and friendship with Lenin's party.

"We wish you, dear comrades, a successful course for your consultations and new success in the strengthening of your ranks, in your sacrificial struggle for the very own interests of the Peruvian people, for the further advance of all force of peace and progress in the world."

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS

AU061442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Summary] A delegation of the Austria-GDR Friendship Society, headed by Prof Dr Friedrich Epstein, concluded a 5-day visit to the GDR on 4 November. The delegation was comprised of Leopold Guggenberger, mayor of Klagenfurt; Franz Hillinger, mayor of Linz; Karl Lerch, central secretary of the Austria-GDR Friendship Society; Karl Reiter, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee; Dr Walter Schwimmer, deputy to the Nationalrat; and Dr Rudolph Tillian, former provincial diet chairman and mayor of Hermagor.

"During its visit the delegation was received by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the League for Friendship Among Peoples." Among others, the delegation conducted talks with State Secretary Werner Lorenz, president of the GDR-Austria Friendship Committee.

The Austrian guests expressed their satisfaction with the achievements of the GDR in all fields. "They pointed out that as citizens of a neutral state they approve all initiatives that strengthen peace and promote disarmament. This particularly applies to Leonid Brezhnev's initiative which was also welcomed by leading Austrian politicians."

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GRENADA--Berlin--Diplomatic relations have been established between the GDR and Grenada effective 9 October 1979. An exchange of notes to this effect took place at the United Nations between the permanent representatives of both states. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD]

REPORTAGE ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Jeno Fock's Tribute

LD070024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1620 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

["Radio and television" speech by Jeno Fock, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, in honor of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: We are celebrating the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This day is the common festival of the progressive majority of the world, including the citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic, builders of socialism, of all people who are inspired not only by desires but also by deeds, who, following the example of Great October, are waging a conscious struggle for the transformation of the world as a result of which everyone has not only rights but also the opportunity for the equal use of all that which free work has created on earth.

The victorious Socialist Revolution has been from the start not a special Russian phenomenon, not an East European cause but the only possible way for world development. At the beginning of this road there stood the oppressed, militant proletariat of tsarist Russia which performed the greatest historic deed of the 20th Century. This deed was carried out under the leadership of a uniquely efficient and self-aware organization like the Communist Party and at the head of which there was a genius like Lenin who, applying and further developing Marxism, raised Russia to the front rank of world development. It was in his footsteps and under his influence, by following his example, that the century's great revolutionary social changes were launched, becoming a multifaceted process although uniform as regards its objective. This is a living process in which it is almost impossible to put into categories the stages reached by individual peoples and the rate of progress they will make.

We speak of socialist countries, we know that there are socialist-oriented nations and we welcome new revolutions in whose programs there are slogans with a socialist content. We welcome the steadfast work of the working classes and peoples in the capitalist countries and the way leading to a new life. Since the Great October the thought of socialism is not only an idea but a living reality whose clear light and guiding significance is growing all the time.

No one can say that the peoples who are following the road of socialism receive their successes as a gift, without troubles and pains. Those who shoulder the burden of transforming society must wage a struggle for the rights of the community and of themselves and must accept temporary setbacks as well. Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of Great October have many millions of committed followers: There are those who are now becoming acquainted with them and others who are approaching them with sympathy. They have disputing opponents and bitter enemies, too. There are, however, no sober-minded people who could be neutral or indifferent to them. The reason for this is that Marxism is indispensable for evaluating and answering the main problems of this age which are of any social significance. There has been and there is no coherent system of ideas, besides ours, which would be able to comprehend the world or to change it or which would undertake such a historic task and responsibility.

We often say that today's Europe, on whose territory two world wars broke out, is living through the longest period of peace in its history. We do not add in every case that this state of affairs is due above all to the existing socialist world system, to the world system which could develop as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the unprecedented growth in the strength of the Soviet Union. Our people feel the tremendous responsibility shouldered by the Soviet Union in the interests of mankind and which manifests itself day after day in the efforts made for consolidating the results of international detente and creating a lasting peace.

These efforts are in harmony with the wish for peace of hundreds of millions of people, expressed also in concrete deeds, the most elementary interest of the whole of mankind, the desire for peaceful life. The Hungarian people, when they support this struggle within their means, also contribute to securing the main international conditions for their constructive work and tranquil life. Detente and peaceful coexistence guarantee the most important thing for mankind: The removal of the threat of a worldwide nuclear conflict. We can be sure that the various hotbeds of danger will gradually be eliminated in the Middle East and other areas of the world. We can be sure that no matter how well he is disguised, whatever name he bears, the aggressor's attempts must ultimately fail. The maintenance of peace is not only the desire of the world of socialism, originating from its vital interests and its essence, but socialism also has a determining influence of shaping the world situation in this direction.

The anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution is also the celebration of fulfillment and at the same time of never being satisfied. Revolutions, as Marx said, are the festivals of history, the true holidays of the masses. Revolution uplifts and cleanses people, opens the way and gives the working people the possibility of becoming the creator and organizer of their own life by overcoming the circumstances which dominate them.

Revolutions are difficult, hard-talking festivals; they are the brothers of our weekdays, the days of work. We would be making a big mistake if we romanticized our revolution, if we forgot that after the victory and coming to power of the Socialist Revolution there follows the era of more difficult, more complicated labor, construction, revolutionary sobriety and revolutionary patience.

It is with this content and this exhortation that we consider the Great October Socialist Revolution as our most intimate national cause, the vital internationalist condition of our further progress. We are aware that without the events of 1917, which excited the world, which shaped the world, the liberation of our homeland in 1945, which made possible the radical renewal of our life, could not have come about.

The 34 years which have elapsed since the Hungarian liberation represent the most comprehensive, most far-reaching period in our history, bearing qualitative changes whose import and magnitude we can not even assess today. Our people are working with national duty and responsibility for the construction of developed socialism, in unbroken understanding and community with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

We safeguard and maintain the continuity of our revolutionary activity, and unceasingly refresh it in accordance with the changing conditions, in order that we may be worthy of our ancestors who were the first, in 1919, to follow the example of October. In this year we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, and revived its lessons which never become out of date for us.

We have achieved historic results in the course of building socialism. We have put an end to the exploitation of man, which is profoundly humiliating to his humanity, and to the unemployment to which it gives rise. Socialism, already at the level of its present development, realizes an incomparably more just system of social distribution than hitherto known to history.

We have performed our tasks under difficult conditions, enduring great trials, in the last 3 decades. The country's economic condition in the past few years has become more difficult, first and foremost as a result of changes in international conditions which have been rather unfavorable to us. The faster and more flexible accommodation to the altered world economic conditions and the improvement of the shortcomings of our own work are ever more urgent tasks. We must face realities soberly; in fixing our objectives we may not depart from reality. We must be capable of supervising our practice, banishing dogmas and stereotypes, and our thinking and practice must closely follow changing circumstances.

Principled revolutionary conduct obliges us to progress, sharing our problems and our joys with the working class, our working people, never breaking away from them. This conduct has characterized our party in the past 2 decades. We can state with conviction that in the future this will continue to be the determining factor in the relations between the party and the working people.

In our homeland there is a socialist national unity, a solid people's power. Our party is united, and the camp of our allies in extraparty circles is strong. We live under balanced, consolidated conditions, in a way that our people has never been able to live before. Thinking of these things, we can look with confidence to the future. In order to achieve even greater successes in the future, however, revolutionary acts are needed everywhere, so that the socialist aspects of our society may be further strengthened, that we may have a modern and suitable economy at our disposal, that culture and the community morale may be general.

Our most important task is to strengthen the results we have so far attained, so that we may advance with assurance, and that, guided by the forthcoming 12th congress, we may continue our work even more successfully. Our society, a social system that is building socialism and treading its often difficult path, is the present and the future of human freedom, the guarantee of a fuller human life and happiness.

On the great festival of October, in the name of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian communists, of the Hungarian people working on the construction of socialism, we remember with respect the Soviet revolutionaries who in 1917 led and carried to victory the cause of the revolution.

We greet with warm brotherly love the CPSU, which is unceasingly advancing on the road of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the USSR, the Soviet people, Soviet men and women, who have ever since then been making the most and the biggest sacrifices for the cause of humanity. We greet the brother socialist countries, with whom we struggle together. We greet all those communist parties, progressive people, who, under conditions of oppression and capitalism, even today continue the struggle begun in 1917.

Cordially I wish all the best to you, all of you who today and tomorrow, with your work at home, your humanity, your self-assured acceptance of responsibility, are from day to day bringing into effect the future, socialism.

## Borbely Addresses Festival

LD032130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At Nagykata a festival was held in honor of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The rally, which was attended by the representatives of the workers of County Pest, was addressed by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the party Central Committee. The participants laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet heroes.

## Soviet Ambassador's Reception

LD061136 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)--Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet Union's ambassador to Budapest, hosted a reception on Monday at the embassy on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Those present at the reception were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Antal Apro, Valeria Benke, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Sandor Gaspar, Istvan Huszar, Laszlo Marothy, Dezso Nemes, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, all members of the HSWP Political Committee; Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee; Sandor Borbely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, all secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee. The event was attended also by several other members of the HSWP CC, the Presidential Council and the government as well as a number of leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic, cultural and social life. Also present at the reception were heads and members of several diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest. The reception was marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Soviet Officials Decorated

LD051918 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)--On occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, decoration ceremonies were held in the Budapest Friendship House on Monday. Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS), awarded state decorations as well as the friendship society's decorations to those who have achieved outstanding results in the deepening of friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples.

Various degrees of the Order of Labour were awarded to 20, while the gold wreath emblem of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society was awarded to 21 persons. The society's gold wreath plaquette was received by 10 member groups for their collective work. The Hungarian-Soviet Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commemorative Medals and honorary diplomas were received by 8 persons.

Tibor Drcuker, member of the National Presidium of the HSFS greeted those present, among them Vladimir Jakovlevich Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest, Colonel-General J.A. Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces and Lieutenant General F.K. Ishchenko, political main-division chief of the Soviet [word indistinct] Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary.

The ceremony was also attended by the delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, which arrived in Budapest on Monday. The delegation, as the representatives of the fraternal organization of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, will participate at the November 7 celebrations. P.M. Dorefeyev, leader of the delegation and the secretary of the Kemerovo regional committee of the Soviet Communist Party, greeted the participants of the ceremony and praised the significance of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD062038 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)--To mark the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front organized a wreath-laying ceremony Tuesday at the Soviet heroes monument at Budapest's Liberty Square. Hundreds of metropolitan inhabitants gathered for the festive event at the square decorated with Hungarian, Soviet and red flags. A fanfare marked the beginning of the ceremony. Next the commander of the battalion of honour reported to army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, who then inspected the line of soldiers.

After the sounds of the Soviet and Hungarian national anthems, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Political Committee, laid a wreath--on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee--on the foot of the monument.

The flowers of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic were placed by Vice-Premier Rezso Trautmann and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and those of the government by Vice-Premiers Gyorgy Aczel and Istvan Huszar, members of the HSWP Political Committee.

Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov, Counsellor of Embassy Valeriy Mustatov and Brigadier General Anatoliy Popov, military and air attache, laid a wreath in the name of the Soviet Embassy in Hungary. The wreath of the Budapest diplomatic corps was placed by Ambassadors Nguyen Phu Soai of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vaclav Moravec of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Jose Antonio Tabares Del Real of the Republic of Cuba as well as by Brigadier General Edward Dysko, military and air attache of the People's Republic of Poland, Colonel Hugo Del Rio, military, air and marine attache of the Republic of Cuba, and by Lieutenant Colonel Tran Vu, military and air attache of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Wreaths were laid by Secretary-General Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and President Gyula Kallai on behalf of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, by Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and President Aladar Polovari on behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, by army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, Andras Benkei, minister of the interior, and Brigadier General Arpad Papp, national commander of the workers' militia, on behalf of the armed forces.

The flowers of the Southern Soviet Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary were placed by Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Southern Army Group, and by Lieutenant Generals Fedor Ishchenko and Vladlen Kolesov.

The Hungarian Partisan Federation was represented by President Lajos Feher and Aladar Laszlo, member of the federation, the Communist Youth Union of Hungary by First Secretary Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Mrs Istvan Szucs, general secretary of the Hungarian Pioneer Association, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society by President Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee, the Budapest Metropolitan Council by President Zoltan Szephelyi.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Valeria Benke, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Dezso Nemes, Miklos Ovari--members of the HSWP Political Committee--Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee, Sandor Bordely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom--secretaries of the Central Committee. Present were several members of the Central Committee, of the Presidential Council and of the government as well as numerous other leading personalities of the Hungarian political, economic, cultural and social life. Many heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also there.

INTELLECTUALS PROTEST CSSR CHARTERISTS' SENTENCES

LD061457 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Nov 79 p 15 LD

[Luigi Marcolongo report: "Hungarian Intellectuals' Initiatives in Support of Charter 77 Convicts"]

[Text] Budapest--In protest against the sentences passed in Prague on the Charter 77 representatives, 184 intellectuals have sent a letter to the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, condemning repression in Czechoslovakia and calling for the convicts' release. The letter urges the Hungarian Presidential Council to convey the signatories' position to the Czechoslovak authorities.

Some of these intellectuals, together with others (totalling 124) have also sent a letter to Janos Kadar, in his capacity as first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and member of the Hungarian Presidential Council, asking him to take steps, including in a personal capacity, to see that the Prague court of appeal reconsiders the sentences passed on the Charter 77 representatives. "In Prague," the letter's signatories assert, among other things, "heavy sentences have been passed on Czechoslovak citizens. We cannot fail to express our solidarity with those, anywhere in the world, who are persecuted for their own ideas."

These letters' signatories include sociologist and former Prime Minister Andras Hegedus, several artists, economists, sociologists, writers and ministers of religion, including Ference Santa, Ferenc Janossy, Komlog, Karoly and Lazlo Rayk's son. A group of movie directors has sent Kadar the same letter independently: They include Makk, Andras, Vallo and Dobai.

A letter of solidarity has been sent directly to those sentenced at the Prague trials, by Bence, Janos Kiss and Janos Kennedy.

WREATHS LAID FOR VICTIMS OF 1956 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD032015 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 3, (MTI)--Tributes were paid Saturday to the victims of the 1956 counter-revolution in Hungary. Wreath-laying ceremonies were held at the memorial plaque of the martyrs who fell defending the Budapest party headquarters at the Republic Square. On behalf of the Budapest Party Committee, wreaths were laid by Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the capital's party committee and member of the HSWP CC, Secretary Sandor Somogyi and Jozsef Meszaros, officiating secretary of the Budapest Party Committee apparatus' executive. Flowers were placed also by officials of the Budapest Party Committee, 7th District Party Committee, representatives of mass organizations, warriors who took part in the defence of the party house, and relatives of the martyrs.

Wreaths were placed at the graves of martyrs in the Imre Mezo Street Cemetery by representatives of the Budapest Party Committee, the capital's armed forces, and the Budapest Committee of the Communist Youth Union.

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH FRG, JAPAN--In Frankfurt on 23 October representatives of the Hungarian National Bank signed a $250 million loan agreement and in Tokyo on 25 October the bank signed an agreement amounting to 20 billion yen (approximately $100 million). The agreement was signed with the bank syndicate organized by the Frankfurt Deutsche Genossenschaft Bank and the Tokyo Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. The maturity of the dollar loan is 10 years. For 5 years the interest on it will exceed by 0.5 percent the prevailing short-term money market interest rate and thereafter it will exceed it by 0.625 percent. The maturity of the yen loan is 12-15 years. For the entire period, the interest on it is 8.5 percent in the event of 12 years or 8.7 percent in the event of 15 years. Leading West European and Japanese banks and insurance companies are participating in the granting of the loan. The loan will serve to finance our export development goals. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABDSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 79 p 9 WA]

CULTURAL WORKPLAN WITH NETHERLANDS--The Hungarian-Dutch mixed committee concluded its sixth session at the Cultural Relations Institute on Thursday [1 November]. As a result of the talks, Sandor Demeter, deputy chairman of the institute, and P.W.A.G. Cort van der Linden, head of the Dutch Foreign Ministry's Cultural and Information Directorate, signed a workplan serving the implementation in 1980-81 of the Hungarian-Dutch cultural cooperation agreement concluded on 14 February 1968. "The document encompasses all areas of Hungarian-Dutch cultural relations and extends the possibility for exchanging experts and research workers in various branches of the sciences. It fosters the development of relations between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences." [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 79 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Warsaw Meeting

LD061654 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1555 GMT on 6 November begins a live relay from the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Art in Warsaw of a ceremony celebrating the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The announcer begins by describing the scene in the hall. At 1600 GMT the announcer notes the arrival of the following members of the Politburo and secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee: Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Jan Szydlak, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Alojzy Karkoszka and Andrzej Werblan. Representatives of fraternal political parties and ministers are also described as being present.

The announcer then reports the arrival of a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society led by Aleksey Vasilyevich (?Fedorov), member of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU deputy, and member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. The national anthems of Poland and the USSR are then played, and at 1604 GMT Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, rises to deliver a speech.

Lukaszewicz Address

LD062244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1604 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a ceremony in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Esteemed gathering: Sixty-two years have passed since the victory of a revolution which changed the course of history. The Great Socialist Revolution signified the beginning of a new epoch: an epoch of the revolutionary transformation of the world, of profound change in social relations, and of the consolidation of peace and social justice. All that has been done and is still being done in 62 years in the progressive transformation of the world, in the motivation of human activity--the activity of states and nations--in the formation and comprehension of history and in the transformation of reality--all this has its source in the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Creating a system of dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying out socioeconomic transformations, the revolution was the beginning of the end of the era of rule by the landed bourgeoisie. Refusing to obey their oppressors, the mass of the people took power into their own hands. The revolution restored dignity and human rights to millions. The 1917 Revolution was the triumph of humanism: it became the practical consequence of the implementation of the ideals contained in the historic tradition of plebeian humanism (?under) its socialist slogans of liberty, equality and the just division of goods proclaimed in the name of the liberation of the huge masses of oppressed and wronged people.

And so the Marxian specter of communism circulating throughout Europe became the living hope of working people, the moving force of the world, and the nucleus of new relations, a new ideological quality--political, social, economic and moral. During the revolution, the right of man to a free life and to a life in justice and peace was born.

It was there and not in the offices of bourgeois politicians and manipulators that the correct form of human rights was born. The implementation of man's right to freedom to justice and a life of dignity does not depend on slogans, but on the creation of conditions for the all-round development of the individual in society. It is an illusion to speak of human rights under a system where factories belong to individuals; where the few live in luxury and millions queue up for work; where the poverty-stricken live alongside the rich; and where position in society depends on the size of the bank account or the number of shares in a business.

The October Revolution laid the foundations for a really just social order. It showed in practice that only within the framework of socialism could the fundamental principle of humanism take on a real content: that man is the highest value, the value that can freely realize himself in work, science, creative work and in social cooperation. The free development of each is a condition of the free development of all, states the new constitution of the Soviet Union. This statement expresses the sense of socialist social transformations and the real achievements of socialist democracy. Only socialism, whose ideal grew out of the October Revolution, guarantees man the realization of his most important rights. [applause]

Comrades, citizens: The Revolution, creating a break in the chain of imperialist states, became at the same time a strong impulse in accelerating the world revolutionary process, a process which in the life of one generation formed the shape of the new era. For this reason we say today from the historical perspective that the experience of that revolution had a scope which extended far beyond the borders of Russia. For the first time in history, under the leadership of the party of Lenin, the working class fulfilled its revolutionary mission. In the time which has passed since those days, transformations are constantly being made in the world, for which October was and is the source of unceasing inspiration. Look at the map of the world: Compare the changes which have taken place since October. The socialist system has encompassed one-third of humanity. Almost one-half of the world's inhabitants today live in new, independent states. The Great October Socialist Revolution has brought about the creation of support in the system of socialist states, in the international community movement and in the powerful national liberation movement.

Thanks to it, the states which form the nonalined movement can actively join in the struggle for progress and independence. The recent conference in Havana is a striking example of this. Gathered at the conference were nearly 100 countries from all the continents. Experience teaches that, in accordance with Lenin's predictions, the nations arrived at socialism in various ways. But on the other hand, the same experience indicates that none of these ways can bypass October, its universal nature, its richness of moral and political content. That is why the revolutionary process in the world, based on the nations and their aspirations, does not need exported ideas because it is a seen carried into the world by history itself.

Comrades, the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union, is, has been and will continue to remain the bulwark of the world revolutionary process and the bulwark of the forces of peace and progress. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has maintained and made permanent the revolutionary achievements of the working masses; it made socialism real and it gained a leading position among the countries of the world. Today it is battling, with the same might, to free the world from the threat of war.

Right from the beginning of the revolution and the early dawn of Soviet power, the connection between socialism and peace was of a preprogrammed nature. The famous Leninist decree on peace formulated the idea of making mankind safe from the threat of war. Since those times, this idea has been the fundamental principle of the Leninist concept of foreign policy as implemented by the Soviet Union. This policy consistently voices the principle of peaceful coexistence of states having different political systems. Peace is the fundamental part of the socialist concept of the liberation of man. At present, this is expressed by a peace program adopted at the initiative of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress and expanded and enriched at the 25th CPSU Congress. In this program the community of socialist states is personalized--the community which, through its policy, creates the basis for detente, for the deepening of detente and making it irreversible. The peaceful Soviet initiatives undertaken in the recent past constitute a continuation in new and changed historical conditions of the precepts which were at the foundations of the first act of the October Revolution: the decree on peace.

The socialist system is decisively and consistently marching toward insuring the elementary human right: the right to live in peace.

That is why we attach such significance to the already signed, but still not ratified by the United States, Treaty on Strategic Arms Limitation: SALT II. Also, an enormous role can be played by the detente initiatives in the military sphere proposed by Leonid Brezhnev during the GDR's 30th anniversary celebrations.

The decision of the Soviet Union to withdraw some of its forces deployed on the territory of the GDR is not just a gesture of good will, it is, above all, a contribution to disarmament and an impulse toward forther negotiations, for deepening the process of detente and guaranteeing lasting security for Europe. The significance of this initiative to the continent--on which the fires of world war were burned twice--does not need to be explained. But we have to talk about it, as there are forces which still threaten peace.

The present tour of West European countries of the Chinese leader Hua Guofeng, his declarations of alliance with the forces of revenge and retaliation and the encouragement of these forces by his calls for the unification of Germany must arouse our highest vigilance and our decisive protest. This is yet another manifestation of the insane and inhumanly cruel policy of the Beijing leadership.

People's Poland cooperates in the creation of the principles of the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist states' community and makes a contribution to its implementation that is worthy of its position in the world. In this context, the initiative of the leader of our party and the state, Comrade Edward Gierek, of the adoption by the United Nations of a declaration for nurturing communities in peace, supported by most countries, is of great significance. It is from our desire to make peace permanent that the message sent to the nations and parliaments of the world by the Gierek rally on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II and the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland was born.

Drawing our experience from history, we are united with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in the struggle for the common goals in our foreign policy. It is our duty to the present and future generations to continue to strengthen the strength and security of People's Poland, the fatherland of all Poles and the permanent link of the socialist community. [applause]

Comrades: We Poles are celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution in a climate of cordial feelings and warm good wishes addressed to the Soviet people and their party. Our people remember and will always remember that the October Revolution, in the first few days of the existence of Soviet power, opened for them the possibility of regaining their independence.

Lenin's decree overturning the treaties of partitioning balanced the scales to the advantage of the most vital interest of the Polish people. This represented the crowning of efforts made by Polish and Russian democrats and revolutionaries who for 150 years loyally collaborated in the struggle against Tsarism, for freedom, justice and independence. Poland's independence was restored for the second time by the victorious, antifascist advance of the Soviet Army during history's most difficult test which World War II represented. It played a decisive role in the annihilation of German fascism; its divisions liberated millions of people from the yoke of slavery and rescued millions from extermination.

Thanks to the Polish left and following the farsighted policy of the Polish Workers' Party, Polish communists and democrats, we took our place in the years of that struggle at the side of the Soviet Union, and despite the battle lost in September we were able to end the war by participating in the victorious assault on Berlin; by the side of the red flag, a Polish soldier fixed a white and red flag to flutter over Berlin. Both our peoples paid a high price for that victory; today, we honor the memory of hundreds of thousands of fallen Red Army and Polish People's Army soldiers.

The new form of Polish-Soviet relations was expressed in the fraternal assistance given to us at the beginning of the difficult existence of the reborn Polish people's state. At that time we received the Soviet Union's decisive aid: We have that time deeply impressed in our memories because it gave birth to the bonds which today link our parties, states and peoples; because it gave form to today's deep political, economic and social links; because it opened the way for cooperation in economy, culture and science, for joint space research, and for joint enterprises pursued within the framework of the CEMA.

We voice our deep respect for Polish and Soviet communists who, years ago, in the spirit of proletarian October, created the foundations for today's fraternal bonds linking socialist Poland with the Soviet Union--fraternal bonds linking our peoples. We address to our Soviet friends present here, to Polish-Soviet friendship societies' activists, to those who create and work in culture, representatives of the Soviet Army, our warm and sincere feelings. [applause]

We hold deeply in our memory Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's words: The fraternal alliance of our peoples did not just happen; it was not presented to us by history. It was born out of the common struggle of the Soviet and Polish peoples' struggle for freedom and happiness; it was the fruit of many years of effort by communists of our two countries; it is the great achievement which our fraternal parties have the right to consider (?one of their main achievements); we regard it as our duty to strengthen and enrich our close alliance with new contents. We know very well that this is also the aim of Polish communists; that this is the will of the Polish people.

Comrades: The creation and development of the Soviet Union and the history and experience of the CPSU constitute the best possible criterion and the most valuable confirmation of the importance of the fundamental Leninist principles of socialist construction. Today, in the conditions of the contemporary world, a world afflicted by contradictions, in conditions of constant ideological confrontation and in a world armed with the means of mass destruction, the unity of the communist and all progressive forces, unity in the struggle for peace, progress and democracy which has always been the banner of our movement, is needed more than ever before. We Poles, who have our own historical experiences, and our party--always loyal to proletarian internationalism and with its own class and national lineage--consistently maintain that international solidarity, relations with the Soviet Union--the first socialist state--have always been and will ever remain the touchstone of the attitude to the revolutionary process.

Esteemed comrades and citizens: The importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia for modern times and the future development of humanity can be viewed from many angles: Theoretical and practical, from the point of view of economic and political relations and social and cultural relations. At the same time, however, the October Revolution will always be a great moral signpost whose truth will be used by many generations and those peoples that are still searching for the road of struggle for independence and those who have entered the road of socialist construction.

On the 60th anniversary of Great October, Comrade Edward Gierek said: Everything that humanity has achieved in the past 60 years, its whole progress, is inseparably linked with the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and with the foundation, development and policies of the USSR. The history of these six decades constitutes a clear proof of the historic vitality of Marxist-Leninist ideas. The unyielding service in the workers' cause, service for their peoples and the whole of humanity represents the strength of those ideas and of the communist parties that are guided by them.

Marxism-Leninism contains lasting, universal values, which, when combined with the progressive traditions and endeavors of peoples, create the dialectic unity of patriotism and internationalism, of class and national aims.

Esteemed comrades: Our party, the PZPR, is marching toward its eighth congress. We are at the threshold of new tasks on the road of development of an advanced socialist society. Behind us, since the sixth congress and on the basis of the program concepts forged at the memorable December 1970 plenum of the party Central Committee, is the period of Poland's particularly intensive development. We have managed to solve many problems which were the result of many centuries of backwardness and wartime destruction. We have been solving problems that arose in the course of socialist construction and we have modernized nearly the whole of our national economy.

When we review that period, while not losing from view our new needs born of our exceptionally rapid development and deficiencies arising from both external conditions and subjective shortcomings, we must establish an awareness of the importance of the issues we have dealt with to Poland's position and the prosperity of Poles.

And what would have been the chances of dealing with these matters without the steel from the Katowice steelworks, without the capacity of the northern port, without the popular minicars, and without the housing construction industry which will enable 9 million Poles to obtain a new apartment in the current decade?

What would Poland's position have been without the construction and modernization of the manufacturing potential of our industry? How much poorer would our life have been had not real wages increased by one-half and had not social benefits increased? How much more complicated would our social life, our economic and political situation have been had it not been for our program of investment which created 2.4 million jobs for our young people and which prevented 3.5 million Poles from joining the unemployment line?

And so today we can say that on the basis of the manufacturing potential we have created and with the better organization of labor and more effective effort from each one of us, we are in a position to meet our needs and to liquidate the still existing obstacles to our development. Thanks to the efforts of recent years, Poland has become a stronger link in the family of socialist states, a better partner for undertaking joint economic measures in trade and commerce, as well as in cooperation and joint production.

The growth in our economic potential, the consolidation of our alliances, and especially the alliance with the Soviet Union, our efforts to increase the material strength of the socialist communit and the progressing moral and political unity of our people based on the platform of socialist construction have enabled us to say in the pre-eighth congress debate: We have solved great national problems and we are near to the solution of others; we are ready to meet the world's challenge by implementing our party's strategy, which is guided by social aims; we are ready to secure a honorable place for Poland and Poles in the present and in the future.

The precongress debate, which is a means for Poles to talk about their Polish problems, will take place with the understanding that only socialism and our party's present-day strategy--which has its sources in it--have created the opportunity for the development of our people and state, for an ever richer material and spiritual life, and has guaranteed for us the respect and regard of the world.

Comrades: The USSR, born in the flames of the Revolution and formed out of its ideals, has become a world power, the mainstay of peace and the nations' security and social justice. Revolution is the destruction of the old system, upheaval and sacrifice; this is how it has always been and how it will always be. But a proletarian revolution is an act which is aimed at forming new social relations, at giving access to all to goods created by all and at opening the road for the creation of new values accessible to all.

The world is developing under the influence of Great October, whether or not it is to everybody's liking, whether its ideas are accepted or resisted. The world is changing and progressing in the direction of socialism and justice and this process cannot be halted.

Thinking about it and analyzing its great achievements calls not only for knowledge and skill of perception, but it also calls for imagination and for that trait which Lenin described as fire in the mind which removes the shackles inflicted by imperialism on hundreds of peoples of Europe, America, Africa and Asia, which will light the way and transform the world and its habits and open before the world the opportunities for lasting peace and genuine security, without which it cannot exist.

Today, we salute that Revolution which opened for the peoples the prospect of secure existence, which secured for workers a life of dignity and freedom and which secured for societies a guarantee of security and for individuals the right to general development.

We salute the peoples of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, Poland's loyal and unfailing friend. [applause] We send our greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union. From Warsaw we send greetings to the people of Moscow; we send greetings to the CPSU. [applause]

Soviet Ambassador's Speech

LD070628 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov, PAP--Today, a gala meeting marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science here. Members of the Polish supreme party and state authorities took part in the celebrations. Also heads of diplomatic missions of socialist countries took part in the meeting.

Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Kukaszewicz delivered a speech during the meering. The speaker presented the Soviet peace policy that was testified recently to by initiatives in the sphere of military detente put forth by Leonid Brezhnev during the ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

Then, the floor was taken by the Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov.

On this festive day, I am pleased to say that the feelings of friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet and the Polish peoples become increasingly stronger every year, said Ambassador Aristov.

The years of joint struggle against the Nazi invaders and co-operation after World War Two, fraternal assistance of the Soviet nation to the socialist Poland in regaining her statehood and rebuilding her economic potential have been especially important in the development of Soviet-Polish ties, recalled Aristov.

Our fraternal alliance has always been marked by mutual respect and confidence, genuine interest in mutual successes. The all-round and mutually beneficial Soviet-Polish co-operation becomes an increasingly important factor in the dynamic development of our countries, stressed the Soviet ambassador.

Regular meetings of leaders of our parties and nations comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek contribute to a great extent to finding the most effective ways of solving socio-economic tasks and the working out of a joint line of conduct in the international arena.

Soviet people have been deeply satisfied over the permanent attention given by the leadership of the PUWP and Poland to the development of Soviet-Polish ties and consolidating friendship between our parties and nations. As far as the USSR is concerned, and Leonid Brezhnev has (?stressed) it is his speeches time and again, our party will also in the future do whatever is necessary to ensure constant consolidation of our friendship and co-operation for the victory of socialism and communism.

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of Poland together with you, said Ambassador Aristov, the Soviet people are genuinely rejoiced to learn about Poland's socio-economic attainments.

Now People's Poland is a strong link of the socialist community, takes an active part in the works of the Warsaw treaty organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, brings a major contribution to the cause of the defence of peace and the security of nations, and plans an outstanding role in European and world affairs.

The 8th PUWP congress will doubtless be an important event in the life of the party, the entire Polish nation and the socialist community. Our party and the Soviet nation sincerely wish you great attainments in obtaining the mapped goal, said Aristov.

The Soviet people are very pleased to say that the CPSU and the PUWP and our nations in close unity with all fraternal countries consistently come out against the forces of imperialism and reaction, act jointly in all decisive areas of struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. We highly assess the PUWP initiatives in the international arena, the importance of the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on Poland's initiative, Poland's message to the nations and parliaments of the world to intensify the struggle to remove the threat of war, and the right of people to live in peace, he said.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES WARSAW PLENUM OF YOUTH FEDERATION

AU312220 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Oct 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Report on speech by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 29 October Warsaw plenum of the Federation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; passage in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] SPEAKING AT THE PLENUM, E. BABIUCH STRESSED THAT IT WAS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE EFFORTS TO MAKE KNOWN THE GUIDELINES FOR THE EIGHTH PARTY CONGRESS TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST YOUTH UNIONS AND TO ALL YOUTH COMMUNITIES. THE GUIDELINES CONSTITUTE THE EVALUATION OF OUR COUNTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PRESENT DECADE AND OF OUR CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION, OUTLINE THE PROSPECTS FOR POLAND'S DEVELOPMENT AND CONTAIN THE PROJECTS AND TASKS THAT THE PARTY WORKS OUT IN CLOSE TIES WITH THE PEOPLE.

Presenting our country's achievements in the seventies and stressing young people's enormous contribution to the nation's achievements, E. Babiuch stated that the discussion of the guidelines by all people, including young people, will provide opportunities for deep and effective civic thought on the achievements obtained in the past years, on ways to overcome present difficulties and on participation of the individual communities in working out the program for the development of socialist Poland.

The discussion will be tantamount to a most comprehensive and massive consultation with society and that is why all party aktivs, including youth aktivs, should be thoroughly prepared for it. We want the youth movement to be able to turn the programmatic proposals contained in the guidelines into specific tasks during the discussion and to adjust them to the needs of individual communities. That will determine to a great extent all our young people's comprehension of the nature of the guidelines and of the party's policy and its strategy for developing the country in the eighties and will greatly help improve the political education of the young generation.

Edward Babiuch expressed the conviction that all the young people will support the guidelines by specific efforts in work and study and by ideological militancy expressed in socialist attitudes and profound attachment to the fatherland and to the construction of its prosperity. That is why it is so important that the youth unions commit themselves, with increasing effectiveness, to work in their own areas and to the task of tightening the ideological bonds between young people and the party.

REPORTAGE ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Bucharest Meeting

AU061910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/11/1979--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on Tuesday in observance of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending the meeting were Gheorghe Radaulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, other Romanian officials.

In his speech Nicolae Ganea, first vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, highlighted the significance of the victory of the October Socialist Revolution--momentous event in world history.

After pointing to the achievements scored by the Soviet working people in the 62 years elapsed since this event, the speaker further said: Broad relations of many sided collaboration have been developing between Romania and the Soviet Union in all domains of activity--political, economic, social, cultural, scientific, technical--grounded on the community of system and ideology, on the basic mutual aspirations after building socialism and communism, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights. Respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

The relations of solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union play a particularly significant role in consolidating the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration.

Pointing to the growing exchanges of material and spiritual assets, between Romania and the Soviet Union, the speaker noted with satisfaction the ever broader development of the cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union on an external plane.

He referred then to some aspects of the Romanian foreign policy.

In his speech V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, stressed the significance of the celebrated event. He made reference to the traditional Romanian-Soviet frelations of friendship and collaboration that witness a steady development with every passing year.

USSR Ambassador's Reception

AU062032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/11/1979--Marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, .V.I. Drozdenko, gave a reception on Tuesday. Attending were members of the party and leadership of Romania. The reception passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

## USSR Ambassador's Press Conference

AU051256 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, gave a press conference on Wednesday in the embassy building. The press conference was attended by representatives of central newspapers, AGERPRES, the radio and television as well as by foreign press correspondents accredited in our country.

In his speech, the Soviet ambassador emphasized the significance of GOSR, organized and lead by the Communist Party headed by V. I. Lenin and pointed out that the victory of the revolution marked a point of historic importance in the evolution of human society and the consciousness of mankind: it marked the transition to the construction of the socialist system. The speaker then presented the achievements attained by the Soviet working people under CPSU leadership in the high rate of industrial and agricultural development and in the flourishing of science, technology, culture and arts, which are key prerequisites for raising the material and intellectual living standard. The speaker also talked about the untiring activity of the USSR in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU congress for building the communist society.

The USSR ambassador then referred to his country's foreign policy which aimed at building a climate of peace and security in Europe and the world and strengthening understanding and cooperation between peoples.

Recalling the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet peoples and the Romanian people, between the CPSU and the RCP and between the USSR and Romania, V. I. Drozdenko stressed the decisive role and significance of meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for continually developing these relations and for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation, which is in accordance with the interests of the two countries and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

A Soviet documentary film was shown at the end of the press conference.

## TALKS WITH CUBA OPEN IN BUCHAREST; ECONOMIC PLANS DISCUSSED

FL061831 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The fourth round of talks to coordinate Cuban and Romanian economic plans for the next 5-year period began today in Bucharest. The Cuban delegation is headed by Manuel Garcia, vice president of the Central Planning Board.

## GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE

AU051246 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands [PAIGC] and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, left Bucharest on Wednesday afternoon. The guest had paid a visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the national flags of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the guest was seen off by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, member of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Ion Ma Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Cornel Pacoste, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs. Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Cable by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Algerian President Bendjedid Chadli on Algeria's National Day]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Bendjedid Chadli, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, Algiers.

The 25th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution gives me the pleasant opportunity of extending to you, the National Liberation Front Party and the friendly Algerian people warmest congratulations, wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for new successes in your country's independent socioeconomic development, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, the State Council and myself.

I express the conviction that our countries will act in the coming years to consolidate and deepen their relations of close friendship and solidarity to the benefit of the Romanian and Algerian peoples and of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations and in the interest of establishing a new international economic and political order.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

WAGE INCREASES REPORTED FOR MILITARY, WORKING PEOPLE

Increases for Military Personnel

AU031435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/11/1979--The second stage of remuneration increase has started in Romania from which other categories of working people benefit, practically. New categories of working people benefit by this increase at the beginning of each month. Started on August 1, 1979, this second stage secured so far higher remuneration to over two million working people, that is about one third of the total working personnel of Romania.

The first stage begun on July 1, 1977 ended on June 1, 1978, three months earlier than provided for. In the first stage, the programme of raising the standard of living ensured higher remuneration almost as much as envisaged for the 1976-1980 period. On the whole, the remuneration of the working personnel of Romania will rise by 32 per cent by the end of 1980. It is the most substantive increase of incomes in the contemporary history of the country.

Starting November 1, under a decree of the State Council, the tariff remuneration of the active military cadres and the civil working personnel of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior will increase by 13 per cent on the average. The first and the second remuneration increase they benefit from amount to 30 per cent on the average.

Further Increases

AU011940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

["Remuneration Increase for Other Categories of Working People in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1979--Starting November, 120,000 working people--workers in the polygraphic industry, in a series of sub-branches of the machine building and in gas supplying enterprises--benefit from remuneration increase. This action falls within the measures for the implementation of the programme of raising the standard of living for 1976-1980, endorsed by the RCP National Conference of 1977.

This programme is to be applied in two stages: The first, which started on July 1, 1977 and ended on June 1, 1978, three months ahead of schedule, ensured the increase of the remuneration of all categories of working personnel by 15.9-19.2 percent, namely as initially stipulated for the 1976-1980 period. The remuneration increase was matched by a series of other measures: the development of housing construction, the increase of socio-cultural expenditures, gradually shorter work week. The second stage, which started on August 1 and is to be completed until December next year will lead to the increase of the average real remuneration by 32 percent in 1980 as against 1975. The average annual remuneration increase per one employed person will be equal to the average net nominal remuneration for almost five months in 1975. This is the most substantive increase of income in the entire contemporary history of Romania.

This remuneration increase, that starts on November 1, is also grounded on one of the basic principles of the remuneration system--the principle of socialist equity--greater increases being stipulated for those who work directly in production, for those producing material goods. The remuneration law ensures the material incentive for the improvement of training and of professional competence, for the growth of labour productivity, the strengthening of discipline in production, etc. Likewise, the working people in these branches will benefit from a series of amendments to the law of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done, endorsed by Romania's Parliament last summer, which will also contribute to the increase (of the) working people's incomes. Introduction of a new category, the more marked differentiation between various classes and categories of payment, between branches. [sentence as received] They also benefit from additional incomes as they partake of benefits according to the results scored by the units they work in.

Until now, in the first four months of the second stage, the number of working people benefitting by increased remuneration reached over two million, namely one third of the total number of working personnel in Romania.

LEADERS GREET USSR ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Tito's Message to Brezhnev

LD061111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 6 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has sent a telegram of congratulations to the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"We are deeply convinced, which was mutually noted also during our recent meeting in Moscow, that the futher development of friendly relations and comprehensive, mutually useful co-operation, based on jointly adopted principles, is a lasting interest of our countries and people," the Yugoslav president says in the telegram.

"I am convinced that on the basis our relations will continue successfully developing in the interest of our countries' peoples, equal international co-operation, peace, socialism and general progress in the world," it is concluded in Tito's telegram of congratulation to Brezhnev.

Djuranovic's Greeting to Kosygin

LD061915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent the follwoing telegram to Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and in my own name I am sending you and the USSR Council of Ministers cordial felicitations and best wishes on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express my sincere conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR will continue to develop and expand in an all-r und way to the advantage of the poople of our two countries, peace, socialism and general progress in the world.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD061912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Huan Hua, foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Belgrade this evening on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The foreign ministers of the two countries will hold talks on topical international problems and bilateral cooperation.

Huang Hua was welcomed at Belgrade airport by his host, Josip Vrhovec, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

FRG'S BAUM DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN COMBATING CRIME

AU061050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 3 November, TANJUG--Gerhart Baum, FRG minister of the interior, who is paying an official visit to our country, has stressed that his government will not allow extremists to prepare terror acts against other countries, and thus also against Yugoslavia, on FRG territory.

In an interview for Belgrade television, Baum said that this position of his government had already been clearly expressed earlier, and that during his talks with Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, agreement was reached on intensifying efforts in the struggle against anti-Yugoslav terrorists.

"We are not happy at all," Minister Baum said, "that foreigners with extremist inclinations operate on our territory."

The FRG minister of the interior stressed that the talks with our federal secretary "were held in a very sober atmosphere." "We realistically assessed the situation," Baum stressed, "and again reached an agreement that the struggle against international terrorism was very important."

According to Minister Baum, it was agreed to increase the exchange of information and to further develop cooperation in the field of criminological technology and data processing. He added that the strengthening of cooperation in the struggle against common crime, particularly crime connected with narcotics, was also discussed in the talks with Federal Secretary Herljevic.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BUNDESWEHR INSPECTOR GENERAL BRANDT

Arrival In Belgrade

LD051240 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--General Juergen Brandt arrived in Belgrade today. He is the first inspector general of the Bundeswehr to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. His host is Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During his 5-day visit General Brandt will have talks on military relations with this nonalined country. He will be briefed on Yugoslavia's concept of general people's defense and will visit training centers and units.

Meeting With Ljubicic

LD051802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence, today received Gen Juergen Brandt, first inspector general of the Bundeswehr, who is heading a delegation of the FRG Armed Forces on a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The reception was also attended by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to the SFRY.

General Brandt and the members of the delegation arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our armed forces. At Batajnica Airport, the guests from the FRG were welcomed and greeted by Adm Branko Mamula. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Ambassador Grabert and the embassy staff.

In the course of the day, Admiral Mamula and General Brandt and their associates discussed the continued promotion of relations between the two countries' armed forces. During the talks the guests were acquainted, among other things, with achievements in better realizing all-people's defense in Yugoslavia. During their stay in our country, General Brandt and the members of the delegation will visit, besides Belgrade, some places in the interior, touring commands, headquarters, units and schools of our armed forces.

Visit to Zagreb Army Command

LD061505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Gen Juergen Brandt, inspector-general of the Bundeswehr, arrived in Zagreb today on a visit to the command of the Zagreb army area. Together with Col Gen Dusan Corkovic, commander of the Zagreb army area, and with Col Gen Augustin Jukic, commander of the republican territorial defense headquarters, General Brandt visited the Republican Territorial Defense Headquarters of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the technical school center of the land forces of Yugoslavia and the Marshal Tito Barracks.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

Talks With Doronjski

LD051422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP), who arrived in our country yesterday at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also taking part in the talks were Olavi Poikolainen, member of the SKP Politburo, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the occasion of the meeting and interest was expressed in the promotion of relations and cooperation between the LCY and SKP. Information was exchanged about the activity of the LCY and SKP in the internal sphere.

Stevan Doronjski spoke in particular about the system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia and about the role of the LCY in the development of this system. Aare Saarinen for his part gave the SKP's assessments of the socio-economic and political situation in Finland and spoke about the main orientations of the Communist Party's activities in this sphere.

Meeting With Kurtovic

LD052326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG)--Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia President Todo Kurtovic conferred today with Finnish Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen, currently visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

During the talk, in which Finnish Communist Party Politburo Member and Secretary for International Relations Olavi Pilolainen also took part, Kurtovic informed his guests about the Socialist Alliance's position and role in the functioning and development of the socialist self-management system in Yugoslavia, the organization and action of the Socialist Alliance in organising socialist forces, especially in local communities and the basis on (?what) the Socialist Alliance is [word indistinct] its activity on the international level.

SAWPY PRESIDENT RECEIVES CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

LD022210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG)--Federal Conference President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Todo Kurtovic today received a delegation of the Nation l Front of Czechoslovakia headed by National Front Central Committee Vice President Tomas Travnicek. The ensuing talks focused on the functions and tasks of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the Czechoslovakian National Front in the social-political systems of the two countries. The readiness of both sides to continue and expand further the forms and content of cooperation between the two organizations and their integral parts was stressed.

The invitation of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia was accepted.

The delegation of the Czechoslovakian National Front today ends its visit to Yugoslavia.

POLITIKA ANSWERS CSSR'S NOVE SLOVO ON NONALINEMENT, KAMPUCHEA

AU060959 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "The Maliciousness of NOVE SLOVO"]

[Excerpts] The fact that falsehoods about Yugoslavia's policy are being vociferously and dishonestly disseminated in Czechoslovakia even more frequently now than in the past must become immediately evident to anyone who has read various Czechoslovak newspapers or watched Czechoslovak television programs recently. A special target is our country's international policy which, as is known to everyone in the world, is guided exclusively by the original principles of the nonalined movement and nonalinement. Despite all the understanding for the conditions and various circumstances that still influence the editorial policies of Czechoslovak press editorial offices today, it is impossible not to feel indignation and even revulsion over, for instance, the recent and more and more frequent public belittling of and falsehoods about the role of the national liberation struggle of all our peoples and nationalities in the final stage of World War II which claimed 1.7 million of our lives. Many other historical facts about our country are also presented to the Czechoslovak public in a distorted manner. Recently this tendency of falsification among the CSSR public has been especially aimed against the consistently nonalined views followed in our country's foreign policy and, beyond that, by the entire nonalined movement.

True, it is not difficult to understand precisely why the Czechoslovak press has a special interest in the vociferous efforts and attempts to justify the well-known Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea. [paragraph continues]

It is for this reason, in fact, that we were not too surprised when NOVE SLOVO, organ of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, recently turned the persistent efforts to justify the policy of "fait accompli" and of aggression against Kampuchea into a welcome opportunity to maliciously and grossly falsify the views expressed in a NIN book ("The Challenge to Nonalined Countries," Belgrade, August 1979) last summer. But that is not all: The views of the entire nonalined movement on the Vietnamese aggression and the invasion of Kampuchea and, even beyond that, on the essential orientation of the nonalined movement and the conclusions of the sixth summit in Havana have been also falsified.

The book referred to in this connection concerns itself with a complete review of the main topics faced by the nonalined movement and probably devotes to Kampuchea less space--only four pages--than the problem deserves. It calls attention among other things to the fact that the nonalined countries have always been consistent in the struggle against all aggressions against Kampuchea: They, for instance, were against the pro-American Lon Nol regime whereas some others, and even socialist countries, maintained their ambassadors with Lon Nol (!) until the very time when this discredited regime collapsed internally because even the Americans were no longer able to save it. What is in fact involved here is a test of a vital principle, which is precisely what troubles many. Naturally, this is a question of the principle of inviolability of the borders of a sovereign country, the principle which may not be violated under any pretext, with any kind of "explanation" or announcement or in accordance with any kind of scenario conceived in advance.

In its undoubtedly very characteristic endeavor to inform (or deceive) its readers NOVE SLOVO further claims that in Havana it was decided to leave "the seat of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vacant." NOVE SLOVO also reproaches the authors of "The Challenge to Nonalined Countries" because they dared to claim that "no one has yet succeeded in expelling Democratic Kampuchea either from the nonalined movement or from the United Nations."

Thus the sins of the authors are many; but the greatest of these sins in the eyes of NOVO SLOVO is certainly the fact that the aforementioned book on nonalined countries cites only indisputable and still today correct appraisals and data. But what the readers of NOVE SLOVO are offered in exchange for this truth and offered without any precise citation of the essence of the views under attack, are completely arbitrary, incorrect and thoroughly falsified claims. For instance, in Havana it was not decided to "leave the seat of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vacant" but rather it was a case of the conference's preventing the imposition of a decision about the "vacant seat" through various procedural and other maneuvers. In this connection it must also be pointed out that an enormous majority of member countries of the nonalined movement sharply condemned precisely the violation of borders by force and the policy of an aggressor's fait accompli in the relations between any sovereign states of any kind.

These truths are so important that, of course, what NOVE SLOVO writes about all this is not the most important thing. We think that it is much more important to publicly determine the responsibilities for spreading malicious, gross and slandering falsehoods about Yugoslavia's policy as well as about certain incontestable historical facts about the SFRY which obviously are a thorn in the side for many editorial offices in contemporary Czechoslovakia. No matter to what extent the motives for the publication of this kind of falsehood may be clear to us, it is naturally less clear to us how this kind of writing can be reconciled with the publicly expressed wishes for a comprehensive advancement of relations of cooperation and even of friendship between our two countries.

TITO SENDS HOLIDAY GREETINGS TO ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

AU021657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 31 October, TANJUG--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent a telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the FLN and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee revolution anniversary, I send you the sincere greetings of the people of Yugoslavia and of myself personally. I wish the friendly Algerian people further comprehensive development and prosperity, and to you, dear friend, I wish personal happiness and well-being.

"The results which the Algerian people have achieved in strengthening their independence and the general progress of their country and its contribution to the development of comprehensive international cooperation has ensured for nonalined Algeria a deserved reputation and an important place in the world.

"On this occasion also I would like to express with satisfaction the conviction that the talks which we held in Algiers ahd Havana, in the spirit of full mutual confidence and understanding, will strengthen even more the traditional friendly relations and will encourage the further development of fruitful cooperation between our two nonalined countries, to which we attach great importance.

"The cooperation between our two countries and the other nonalined countries on consistently implementing and strengthening the role of the policy of nonalinement represents a strong contribution to the unity and action capability of the nonalined countries in realizing the high aims on which we decided at the very beginning and which experienced a new, strong confirmation at the recent sixth conference in Havana.

"Consolidating constantly this cooperation, we contribute directly to the strengthening of peace and stability and to general progress in the world."

FEDERAL COUNCILS VIEW STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE

AU062057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Three federal councils held a session in Belgrade today. The unfavorable tendencies in our economic relations with foreign countries which, if they were to continue, could seriously threaten our material and social development and the country's international position, were discussed. The federal councils adopted conclusions which particularly point to the need for resolute orientation toward decisive activity to strengthen the original orientation of our economy. The councils also noted the need for the broadest possible social activity on solving the problems in the field of our country's economic cooperation with foreign countries. In that connection, here is a talk by Dragan Colovic:

It is increasingly more obvious that the unsatisfactory situation in our economic relations with the world is not only a great economic, but also an important political problem. The fact is that our foreign economic and, in the wider sense, our economic system is not functioning as conceived by the Constitution and the laws resulting from that highest legal act.

In the relations prevailing now, the basic organizations of associated labor are not directly, that is, materially interested in the greatest possible exports and thus in an improvement of our foreign economic situation. The basic organizations of associated labor are interested in selling goods exclusively on the domestic market because it is profitable for them.

It is obvious that, for that reason, it is necessary to work in a more organized, resolute and energetic manner to change those relations. That implies the creation of conditions under which the basic organizations of associated labor will be primarily interested in exports and in earning their income in the world market. The conditions needed to achieve that are an increase in the effectiveness and productivity in those organizations and a reduction of tax and other demands which burden the prices of exported goods. In practice it involves considerable self-denial in the sociopolitical and interest communities and at other places. Naturally, the process will be difficult and not carried out without resistance.

The preparation of the organizations of associated labor to play a much more active and resolute role in the solving of the accumulated problems of our foreign economic relations in the future will depend to a great extent upon a favorable outcome of the political struggle against the resistance to that course which is inevitable. For, if the unfavorable trends in our economic relations with the world were to continue, or if they were the concern of the state organs only, it undoubtedly could weaken out international position. Economic independence is, therefore, an indispensible condition of every political independence.

Therefore, in circumstances in which the economic and military-political blocs are striving to expand their zones of economic and political influence, the further development of our export strategy, based on constitutional provisions and elaboration of working programs of measures and activities for the strongest possible expansion of exports and for promoting all kinds of economic cooperation with the developing countries are the primary, that is, unavoidable political task.

REPORTAGE ON TITO'S 4 NOVEMBER DOMESTIC TRAVELS

Tour of Zenica

LD042354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Zenica--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, arrived today at about 1530 in Zenica where some 70,000 citizens of this town of metallurgists and miners extended him a magnificent welcome. President Tito was accompanied by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On his way from Belgrade to Zenica President Tito was accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Mercegovina, and Nikola Stojanovic, president of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Mercegovina Central Committee.

At the railway station in Zenica Comrade Tito was cordially welcomed by top-ranking officials of the republic and of the town of Zenica.

Visit to Bugojno

LD042357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic and of the LCY, arrived shortly after 1700 today in Bugojno, where he will stay for some time.

Branko Mikulic, Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Niko Mihaljevic, Milanko Renovica, Seid Maglajlija, Hrvoje Istuk, Mirko Vranic, Milan Adzic and Mato Andric arrived with the president of the republic in Bugojno.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

ID061140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Next year the real growth of the social product of the economy as a whole will be approximately 5 percent. This is the basic index of the draft resolution on the implementation of the Yugoslav social plan in 1980. The draft was recently submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly and the assemblies of the republics and provinces. During the next 2 months the coordination of the text of the resolution is expected to be the most important business dealt with by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

According to the draft resolution, industrial production in 1980 should rise at a rate of approximately six percent, and agriculture at the rate of approximately three percent. In keeping with this realistic growth in industrial production in industry and agriculture dynamic growth in other economic activities will be implemented, the proposers say. Labor productivity could grow, it is anticipated, at a rate of approximately 2.5 percent, and the number of employed people by approximately three percent.

The proposed rates of growth are more modest than those of this year's. The authors of the resolution have adhered to dynamic development, but its primary objective is to establish more harmonious economic trends and to attain greater economic stability. There remains the open question--and the interest of the delegates will focus on it--to what extent the proposed rates of growth make possible the attainment of the proposed objectives.

The complex situation in our economic relations with foreign countries and the measures to overcome it will remain in 1980 among the most important tasks of the economy. The proposers of the resolution aim at an export growth rate of approximately six percent which, it is stressed, is the essential condition for implementation of other parameters of the economic policy in 1980. Overall imports should remain at this year's level, with the proviso that import of raw materials and of reproduction material should rise by 3.5 percent at the expense of imports of equipment and of consumer goods. There is an important provision whereby the volume of imports will be reduced unless the anticipated growth of exports is accomplished. These provisions should insure that our balance of payments deficit in 1980 will be lower than in 1979. However, the world market is unstable, oil prices are always uncertain and implementation of this task in the resolution for 1980 will be most difficult.

The draft resolution pays great attention to energy. The emphasis is on replacing imported with domestic energy. This means that the aim is to reorientate from oil sources to other sources of energy, linked with maximum economies in all forms of energy. Coal, neglected for a long time, is again coming to the fore: More favorable conditions will be provided for the import of equipment for maintenance, modernization and extension of coal mines. Oil and oil derivative imports will be maintained at the 1979 level.

Last but not least, let us mention also the estimates of the proposers to the effect that the average rise in prices in industry and agriculture will not exceed 12 percent. Retail prices and the cost of living, the draft resolution says, "cannot rise by more than 17 percent in relation to the previous year."

MINIC ADDRESSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM COMMISSION

LD222055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Commission for International Relations of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today with Zvonko Grahek, deputy chairman of the commission, in the chair. The session discussed the work and the results of the sixth conference of the nonalined in Havana.

Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth conference of the nonalined countries, stressed at the beginning of his report that in his statement and speeches after Havana, President Tito had assessed the sixth conference as a significant progress in the further consolidation of the nonalined movement and of its international role. Minic pointed out in particular the role of President Tito who, with his participation in the conference, his personal activity as well as his numerous meetings and exchanges of views with heads of delegations, had made a significant contribution to the successful work and the positive results of the conference in general.

Speaking about the significance of the conference for the further development and consolidation of the policy and movement of nonalinement, Minic stressed that the conference had once again confirmed the original principles and goals of the nonalined policy in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence, sovereignty, noninterference and equitable cooperation in the world, for the consolidation of active peaceful coexistence, for the consistent and universal relaxation of tension in international relations, for the overcoming of the division of the world into blocs and bloc relations, for the liberation of peoples from colonialism and racism, for the resolving of acute crises and long-term problems of mankind, and for a new international economic order and speedier development of developing countries.

Minic stressed that neither pressures exerted from outside aimed at dividing the movement on various foundations--lately in particular on ideological foundations--nor attempts at reorienting the character and the substance of the movement had succeeded at the conference.

Minic also pointed out the significance of the sixth conference from the point of view of the spread of ideas and areas of activity of the nonalined policy to which both the participation of a large number of member-countries as well as the admission of new members from Latin America and Asia and the increasingly noticeable presence of the nonalined policy in Europe bore witness.

In stressing that the conference had paid great attention to the crisis in present-day international economic relations, a crisis which affected mostly the developing countries and which represented a source of many disruptions in the world, Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, pointed out the attitude of the conference that the solution of these issues represented a priority tasks, not merely for the nonalined and developing countries, but also for the entire international community.

By placing at the center of its programs and actions the need for a fundamental democratization of international relations--a democratization which also includes the struggle for a new economic and political order--the nonalined movement by its decisions adopted in Havana, has created the conditions necessary for the further democratization of relations, method of work and decision-making in its own ranks, Minic said. What is of particular significance for the further consolidation of the movement's ability to act, he added, are the decisions which refer to the promotion of cooperation by nonalined countries in the political, economic, informative, technological and other spheres.

In concluding his report, Minic pointed out the need for comprehensive and broad activity of the LCY, an activity which implied both a detailed acquaintanceship with the results of the Havana conference as well as their substantive long-term elaboration with the aim of implementing the conference's decisions.

In the debate at the session of the commission particular attention was paid to the ideological-political issues linked with the policy and activity of the nonalined countries. It was said in this context that nonalined countries were exposed to continuous attempts at imposing on them foreign ideological options or models of social development and that this, it went without saying, created great difficulties for these countries in resolving their own social contradictions. Such tendencies, it was stated, which aim at ideological alinement were present not merely in the preparations for the sixth conference but also at the conference itself. They are manifested in various ways, most frequently by attempts at dividing the nonalined countries in so-called "progressive" and "conservative," "radical" and "moderates" and this leads in the ultimate analysis to splitting and wrecking the movement--that is, to attempts at making the movement become the reserve or transmission belt of bloc policy. In this connection it was stressed at the session that one of the basic premises of the nonalined policy was the right of every people to make decisions, in a sovereign manner, on the directions of its social development.

In pointing out that the problem of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, including foreign interventions--some of which were even being proclaimed as "progressive"--was one of the most difficult in today's world, the participants in the session stressed that such phenomena could not be justified by some kind of "higher goals" nor could they be considered as positive. Thus, it was stressed, international cooperation and assistance to liberation and revolutionary movements must be based on the full respect for the principles of independence, autonomy, equality and noninterference. Pointing out the link between the decisions of the sixth conference and the conditions under which socialism was developing today as a world process, the debate stressed in the end the need for even broader cooperation with all parties and movements and in particular with those in nonalined countries, on the basis of the well-known principles of equality and mutual respect.

SETINC SPEAKS AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

LD271140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The need for a consistent application of democratic centralism in intraparty relations has been mentioned with increasing frequency in the recent discussions of the LCY. Consistency is necessary because in the past, as Svetozar Durutovic noted at the session of the working group which prepared for the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee, "stress was laid only on the 'centralism' part of the term 'democratic centralism.'" It is therefore no accident that it was precisely at the eighth session that Franc Setinc [secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia] decided to talk about "certain negative consequences that have arisen in the practical activity of the League of Communists as a result of mistakes in the conception and application of the principle of democratic centralism."

It Is Not a Matter of Formal Discipline

It is well known, Setinc said, that in the name of the principle of democratic centralism numerous communists have been called to account, although the prerequisites had not been created for the application of this principle as an instrument for building unity.

This shows that this principle can be abused in order to impose the bureaucratic arbitrariness of forums or individuals.

While going into some detail about examples of unacceptable application of this principle, Setinc nevertheless placed the accent on the present dimension of the full significance of democratic centralism. In his opinion, this principle must not be understood and treated merely as a question of formal discipline, as an organizational and intraparty question wrenched out of the context of the operation of the political system of socialist self-managing practice.

Were we to treat and apply democratic centralism in this way, without the dialectic link with the basic method which must be dominant in our society--the method of reaching agreements and self-management contracts--we would neglect the choice of methods, forms and means of political operation by the League of Communists in the overall social structure. This would also mean allowing its role in society to be nothing but that of a conveyor belt.

Setinc stressed that the League's everyday concrete activity eloquently confirms the conclusion that the principle of democratic centralism is not just some sort of abstract academic question. The League must organize itself in such a way that its overall activity, overall organizational structure and all forms of work are imbued with the creative influence of the membership, which actively functions in the overall system of socialist self-management.

The democratic nature of relations in the leadership is essential in this connection. If the leadership is truly revolutionary, and if its work is founded on Marxism, the leadership has the right to criticize positions which are burdened by narrow views, by localist, particularist and similar interests. However, as soon as the leadership finds itself in a situation where it has to adopt a critical and selective attitude toward positions and initiatives coming from the ranks of the membership, then it is already in danger of making itself out to be the most wise, and this wisdom turns into an ossified dogma whereby only that which comes "from above" is progressive and revolutionary.

And Against the Monopoly of the Majority

The League of Communists needs critical analysis, not declaration, Franc Setinc specified. He stressed that on this basis the League must be capable of opening the prospect and vision of socialist progress--not abstractly but in concrete situations. Long-term historical interests remain only a beautiful phrase, a new religion, if we do not link and coordinate them daily with short-term interests through the struggle for a factual alteration of things.

Setinc stated that monolithic unity is nothing but an illusion if there is no consistency and unity in solving concrete problems such as the question of the choice of democratic methods of work and struggle in new conditions, the struggle against inflation, and the settlement of accounts with administrative measures which undermine the material basis and the influence of the worker in associated labor on overall production.

So, the oath of unity rings out strongly, but has no value in reality if it is in collision with the genuine state of affairs and with facts in practice. Such empty phraseology demoralizes rather than mobilizes the creativity and activity of communists and working people as a whole.

Various individual positions in the concept of the principles of democratic centralism are very dangerous. Those who say that after democratic debate and adoption of decisions the directive itself is enough are perhaps not even aware that this would paralyze creativity.

Some people lose sight of the fact that revolutionary theory permits no monopoly, including a monopoly hiding behind the views of the majority, for every monopoly is tyranny over creativity.

VLASKALIC INTERVIEWED BY BRATSTVO ON LCY, NATIONALITIES

AU061045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Excerpts] Nis, 1 November, TANJUG--The struggle for economic stabilization is the primary task of all members of the League of Communists and of all elements of the self-managing socialist society. These activities of the League of Communists in society must be constant. This was stressed by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, in an interview granted to the editorial board of the Bulgarian language newspaper BRATSTVO on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the BRATSTVO newspaper publishing house of Nis and the 20th anniversary of the newspaper.

In reply to questions on the role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists today, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic said that certain results had been achieved since the congress, but that the situation was not the same in all circles. Erroneous views on the role of the League of Communists and its members still exist.

In reply to a question on the further development of the underdeveloped areas of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia said that the active policy of development of these areas will continue and will be promoted. The development of these areas is also one of the main questions of our next medium-term plan, too.

In the conclusion of the interview granted to BRATSTVO, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic spoke about the development of the relations among the nationalities and stressed that self-management gave new socioeconomic and democratic substance to the relations among nationalities, a substance which is increasingly characterized by freedom, equality, mutual dependence, responsibility and solidarity.

We see the correctness of our policy in the fact that the nationalities living in our republic are increasingly able to assert themselves. These nationalities enjoy the same rights as the other Yugoslav peoples. We also make use of assertion and undisturbed development of all nationalities living in our country, to build roads of cooperation, mutual confidence and friendship with the neighboring countries.

Vlaskalic also stressed the valuable contribution of the newspaper and the BRATSTVO newspaper publishing organization to the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity and the togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TO AMEND ITS REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

AU061906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] Sarajevo, 1 November, TANJUG--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted a proposal which it will submit to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina asking the Assembly to begin the procedure to amend the republican constitution so as to make it possible to implement Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility and to introduce the 1-year mandate of chairman.

The proposal for constitutional amendments expresses the positions on implementing Comrade Tito's initiative, which results from public discussion in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Presidency's proposal also stresses that Comrade Tito's initiative should be expressed as completely as possible in the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"In the Presidency's view, the amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina should be carried out only to the extent necessary to express, by constitutional amendment, the sense and substance of Comrade Tito's initiative and to insure its complete and consistent realization. The Presidency proposed that the preparations for amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina should begin as soon as possible so that the changes in the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be carried out in 1980."

The Presidency also discussed certain topical questions pertaining to implementing the constitutional position of the local community in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and discussed and adopted a report on the visit of Allessandro Pertini, president of Italy, to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC GUIDELINES THROUGH 1985

AU062106 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[S. Paskovski report]

[Summary] Skopje, 1 November--Adopting the basic guidelines of Macedonia's economic policy and socioeconomic development for the period up to 1985, the Assembly of Macedonia ended its 2-day session today.

The implementation of the economic stabilization policy, the further development of underdeveloped regions, the development of self-managing socialist relations, worker's control over social reproduction and the strengthening of defense capability and self-protection are the basic tasks in the republic's development in the next 5 years. It is planned that the economy's social product will increase at an annual rate of 7.8 to 8 percent, that production organizations will be oriented more toward exporting their products and that more account will be taken of economies in all kinds of energy. It is envisaged that Macedonia's economy will operate under more complex conditions and that for that reason dealing with all political and economic factors is necessary.

Delegates of the assembly also adopted a proposal on implementing the rights and interests of the working people and citizens before the administrative and judicial organs and other organs and organizations.

BRIEFS

ADEQUATE IMPORTED WHEAT SUPPLIES--Belgrade--The Federal Directorate for Food produce reserves has said that Yugoslavia has insured adequate supplies of imported wheat for this year. Imported wheat is coming in according to agreed schedules. So far about 150,000 tons of grain for bread have been imported into our country, and 250,000 tons are expected by the end of December. Coupled with considerable quantities of wheat bought from domestic producers, this will be sufficient for regular consumption by our millers and bakers. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD]